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# The Bombay Chronicle

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can be obtained from
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VOL. 1 NO. 202 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 27 1913. ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

**MAIL SERVICE.**

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25th Oct. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea ..... | 11000 |
| 1st Nov. | Maloja .. | 12500 | ..... | .. |
| 8th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora ... | 10500 |
| 15th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 22nd " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia .... | 10000 |
| 29th " | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 6th Dec. | Arcadia .. | 7000 | Medina ..... | 12500 |
| 13th " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 20th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia ... | 10000 |
| 27th " | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 1914. | | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | Salsette .. | 6000 | Macedonia .. | 10500 |
| 10th " | Delta .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 17th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa .... | 11000 |
| 24th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 31st. " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mooltan .... | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Morea ..... | 11000 |
| 21st " | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 28th " | Maloja .. | 12500 | ..... | .. |
| 7th March. | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 14th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Marmora ... | 10500 |
| 21st " | Macedonia .. | 10500 | ..... | .. |
| 28th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Moldavia .... | 10000 |
| *1st April. | Himalaya .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 4th " | Arabia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 11th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Medina ..... | 12500 |
| 18th " | Mantua .. | 11000 | ..... | .. |
| 25th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Mongolia ... | 10000 |
| *22th " | Arcadia .. | 7000 | ..... | .. |
| 2nd May | Caledonia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 9th " | Salsette .. | 6000 | Malwa ..... | 11000 |
| 16th " | Persia .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

| | SINGLE. | RETURN. |
|---|---|---|
| | "A" rate "B" rate. | "A" rate "B" rate |
| To MARSEILLES. | Rs. 594 or Rs. 495 | Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8. |
| ,, LONDON .. | ,, 627 or Rs. 528 | Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792. |

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kamakura Maru | T. Worl. | 6126 | ..... | 26th inst. |
| Rangoon Maru | T. Date. | 4936 | 30th Oct. | 8th Nov. |
| Kawachi Maru | A. Christiansen | 6168 | 2nd Nov. | 14th Nov. |
| Penang Maru. | S. Murasumi | 5500 | 16th Nov. | 28th Nov |
| Inabe Maru | ..... | 6189 | 30th Nov. | 12th Dec. |

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
*Manager*,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
**Indian Newspaper Co.,**
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
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DIRECTORS.
THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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## SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | | Tons. | Leave Bombay about. | Leave Karachi about. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Poona | A&C | 7467 | 21st Jan .... | .... |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475* | 23rd Feb .... | 21st Feb..... |
| City of Calcutta | A&C | 7680* | 12th Mar..... | 10th Mar..... |
| Trafford Hall | A | 5321 | 21st Mar ... | .... |
| City of Manchester | A&C | 5551 | ..... | 25th Mar..... |
| City of Paris | A&C | 9232* | 13th April.... | 11th April.... |
| City of Karachi | A&C | 5566 | .... | 22nd April .. |
| City of Lahore | A&C | 6875 | .... | 29th April.... |
| City of Birmingham | A&C | 7475 | 27th May .. | 25th May ... |

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

| FARES. | 1st Class Single. | 1st Class Return. | 2nd class Single. | 2nd class Return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Marseilles .. | 578 | 891 | 429 | 649 |
| London via Marseilles .. | 653 | 1091 | 489 | 809 |
| Liverpool .. | 605 | 957 | 462 | 704 |
| London via Marseilles out from Liverpool .. | .... | 999 | ..... | 737 |

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS EXCEED.....£19,031,220
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,550

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

*Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—*
C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.

Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

**GAZDAR & Co.,**
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
*28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings etc. etc. etc.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 27th Oct. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C.M.
DWARKA 1695, Th. 30th Oct. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
LINGA...2185, Fri. 31st Oct. *6 a.m. Direct.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 30th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,172 tons on Tuesday, 28th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Beshire, Woweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Sailing on. |
|---|---|---|
| *PALAMCOTTA | 3413 | Thursday, 30th October. |
| †PURNEA..... | 3306 | ,, 13th Nov. |
| *PENTAKOTA. | 3418 | ,, 27th Nov. |
| †PUNDUA ..... | 3305 | ,, 11th December. |

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier. Bombay.

27th October, 1913.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

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FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

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*Established 1782.*
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY.

*Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.*

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Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent.—Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 264

## BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | Rs. 15,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | Rs. 9,88,153 |
| Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) | Rs. 10,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludihana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
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**SOVEREIGN.**

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
*A. N. PHARMACY.*
Jamnagar—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

*Agents:*—SHAW WALLACE & Co.
TAJ BUILDINGS.
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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

WEDDING GIFTS.

FINE JEWELLRY
set with
PRECIOUS STONES.
RELIABLE CLOCKS.
RELIABLE WATCHES.
WATCH BRACELETS.
SILVER PLATE.
ELECTRO-PLATE.
PIANOFORTES.
PHOTO CAMERAS.
BINOCULARS.

*We offer you a wide choice from an unparalleled stock.*

**MARCKS & Co., Ld.**
*MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,*
*SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS &c.,*
BOMBAY & POONA.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.
INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dindigul Pearls with rings | per 50 | Rs. 3—0 |
| Dindigul Bouquets ,, | ,, 50 | ,, 2-12 |
| Dindigul Torches ,, | ,, 50 | ,, 3—8 |
| Dindigul Rocks ,, | ,, 50 | ,, 2—8 |
| Dindigul Pride, thin and long | ,, 50 | ,, 2—0 |

Besides the above, good many other Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

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Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA, K. C. I. E.

*CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.*
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
MESSRS. A. HUSEIN & CO., *SECRETARY.*

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| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| ***Per line*** | 0 | 4 |
| ***Minimum charge*** | 1 | 0 |

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"HUMOURS OF INDIA" is the title of a novel volume comprising 30 sketches on native subjects, with piquant and humorous descriptive letter-press, which will be published on November 1st. Price Re. 1; postage extra. Drop a card to the Publisher, "Humours of India," care of "Advocate of India" and a copy will be sent to you V.P.P. on publication.

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A MODERN HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Spacious bright and comfortable single and double rooms and Suites. Electric Lights and Fans throughout, up to date Sanitation. The perfection of Cleanliness, Comfort and "THE CUISUINE SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA. Directly supervised by the Managing Proprietor. Terms very moderate. For rates apply to the Proprietor. 0640

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BAKER—Wanted for the Quetta Club about December, an experienced Baker, able to make cakes and confectionery also. Pay according to qualifications.—Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, Quetta Club, Quetta.

CAMA AND ALBLESS HOSPITALS.—There are some vacancies for paying Pupils, Nurses trained for the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association Examinations. Particulars on application to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 0660

CLERGYMAN'S daughter desires re-engagement as Nursery Governess, fond of children, good needlewoman.—Apply with salary and all particulars to A. B., c/o. Mrs. Hingston, Eddleston, Simla.

FRENCH EVENING CLASS for Beginners, modern methods, starts 4th November, for six months. Apply Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, French Room, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 0606

MAJOR R.A.M.C., stationed hills, tour expire next trooping season, wishes exchange home this trooping. Small bonus offered.
Apply TROOPER, c/o GRINDLAY, Bombay.

MOTOR-REPAIRERS. WANTED first class CAR & MOTOR-CYCLE FITTERS, also CYCLE REPAIRERS, men used to Brazing and enamelling particularly required, and those able to take charge of work without supervision. Only really competent men wanted, no notice will be taken of others. Good pay and prospects to right men and expenses paid to Madras. Apply
MESSRS. OAKES & CO., LTD.,
Madras.

WANTED Building Supervisor with knowledge of departmental Building orks. E. D. ALLBLESS, Cumbala Hill.

WANTED—In March or April experienced nurse for two infants. Services in return for passage to England by steamer.—Apply MRS. BARR, Bikaner.

WANTED—A Resident Christian COMPOUNDER.—Apply in person with testimonials at ELLIS and Co., near Railway Station, Colaba.

WANTED at once HINDU DIVERS for Cylinder sinking at new Kalyan Bridge. Apply to Mr. BLAINE, Foreman in charge there.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS Head Cook with good credentials. Apply, stating terms, to P. M. C. 2nd Batt. Leicestershire Regt., Ranikhet.

WANTED a good, second-hand, RALEIGH, PANEL or DOG CART. Apply, R. F. MAN, Bogha House, opposite Marine Lines Station.

WANTED for a quiet station, nursery governess, European preferred, for two boys, ages 6 and 7. Reply stating age, references, wages, etc., to MRSs ADAMSON, Dholpur, Rajputana.

WANTED—English Gentleman requires 2 ROOMS with or without board in the vicinity of Byculla Club preferred. Good terms for suitable place. Apply Box No. 103, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle." 0649

WANTED—A good Setter (dog) on approval, must be well trained to gun, and have good nose. Address H. I. P., 5th Fusiliers, Mhow.
(Regiment leaving India.)

WANTED.—European lady's maid to accompany lady to England middle of November; must be good hairdresser and packer.—Apply LADY STUART, Cotacamund.

WANTED—One DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 40 per month.
One TRACER on Rs. 15 per month.
Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar State Railway, Bhavnagar Para, Kathiawar.

## WANTED

WANTED a MEDICAL OFFICER for a steamer sailing on Monday, the 27th instant. Apply. Messrs. TURNER MORRISON & CO., LTD., Fort, Bombay. 0662

WANTED AT ONCE a smart Gujrati, having knowledge of book-keeping and typewriting. Apply personally. C. J. MATTHEWS & CO., Dharavi, Station Mahim. 0663

WANTED an ACCOUNTANT on a good salary cash security indispensable; (b) a TYPIST knowing shorthand preferred, must know commercial correspondence. (c) AGENTS all over in India, Burma and Ceylon. Apply Box No. 108, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0659

WANTED an EMPLOYMENT by a young Surti Bania having a sound practical knowledge of accounts, correspondence and general office work. Good references, satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to Box No. 106, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0656

WANTED either a PARTNER or FINANCIER to the extent of Rs. 5,000 for a first class paying agency business in Bombay. Very good prospects, no risk, no speculation, steady business. Apply Box No. 107, care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0659

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED in January for Bishop Corrie High School, Madras a SECOND MASTER. A British Graduate to teach Physical Science and Mathematics. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, non-resident, with prospects. Apply to
THE HEAD MASTER.

WANTED a good and an experienced DESIGNER for weaving shed. Pay according to qualifications. Apply the Undersigned with testimonials.
THE SAVATRAM RAMPRASAD
MILLS CO., LTD.,
Akola, Berar.

WANTED a CLUB WRITER, on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Knowledge of English and Tamil essential. Apply with copies of testimonial to
THE HONY. SECRETARY,
Coimbatore Club,
Coimbatore.

WANTED a MATRON for the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary (Hospital), Ahmedabad.
Pay Rs. 100—10—120.
Apply with testimonials before 5th November, 1913.
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee,
Ahmedabad.

WANTED a qualified MOTOR ENGINEER to keep charge of State motor cars. Free residential quarters. Pay Rs. 300 a month rising to Rs. 350. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to
THE MILITARY SECRETARY,
to H. H. the Begam of Bhopal,
Bhopal.

WANTED AT ONCE—By a well connected and well established Import Firm, a GUARANTEE BROKER for their transactions with their dealers in Bombay in Hardware and Sundry goods. Good terms will be allowed which can be settled by correspondence. Please apply immediately with suitable Bank references to
AMBALAL SARABHAI,
Import Department, Ahmedabad,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Competent MOTOR MECHANIC, (European or Anglo-Indian only), accustomed to 16—20 Wolsely Car for a Lieutenant-Governor. Salary Rs. 100 and free quarters. Also NURSERY GOVERNESSES and School MISTRESSES. Apply in person, with testimonials in original HONORARY SECRETARY, Anglo-Indian Empire League, "Wheelers Buildings," 218, Hornby Road, Fort.

WANTED immediately a BACHELOR OF SCIENCE of any Indian University to serve the SENIOR SCIENCE TEACHER on Rs. 80 per mensem in the Municipal High School at Burhanpur, Central Provinces. Service pensionable with prospects of promotion. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to.
KANHAYA LAL GURU, M.A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Nerbudda Circle,
Hoshangabad, C.P.s.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

WANTED European Sub Storekeeper who has had a mechanical training in a Locomotive Workshop and has complete knowledge of correct nomenclature of all parts of Locomotives and can read drawings. Must be well educated and experienced in State Railway system of Stores accounts and regulations. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem. Will be required to deposit security. No quarters at present.—Apply by letter only, with copies of testimonials, to:—
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North Western Railway,
Lahore.

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FOR SALE.—Rs. 4,500 or reasonable offer.—11 H. P. HUMBER CAR, 1912 Model, 4-seater, complete, fitted with 5 detachable wheels, 3 Continental Tropical, 2 Michelin tyres, electric small lamps, speedometer—milometer. Insured till 23rd August, 1914. Many spares. Condition excellent. Apply to
W. W. SMART, I.C.S.,
Poona.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE ENGLISH CABRIOLET by Windover as good as new suitable for a horse 13—15 hands. Price Rs 800. Apply Box 30, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0616

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR, 5 seater. Complete with all accessories. Cost Rs. 5,000 only 4 months ago. Selling for Rs. 4,250.—Apply Dr. BOYES, 107, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE—BAHADUR, ch. a.g. 7 years, very fast, played in tournaments, has won Gymkhana Races—placed under C. T. C. Rs. 800.
A very low offer will be accepted for immediate sale as owner has gone home. Apply to J. S. FOLJAMBE, 43rd Light Infantry, Ahmednagar.

FOR SALE AT COONOOR ON THE NILGIRIS. St. Hildas—Furnished residence, central situation, near Club and Library, ground 0.89 acres. Elevation 6,000 ft. Built 1903.
3 Bedrooms.
2 Dressing-rooms.
4 Bath-rooms.
Dining-room.
Drawing-room.
Coach House, Stable, Kitchen and Servants Godowns. Water supply from Coonoor Water Works.
Price, including furniture, Rs. 16,000.
Apply to Messrs. EDGE AND GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund.

FOR SALE—The following Mess furniture by Ross & Co., Dublin, consisting of:—
1 Mirror.
2 Large Sofas.
1 Writing Table.
2 Cart Tables.
4 Arm Chairs.
7 Small Chairs.
1 Table.
The above are all in good repair. The sofas and chairs were re-covered with dark green morocco leather four years ago and are in good condition. Price Rs. 750.
Apply to the MESS PRESIDENT, Royal Irish Rifles, Kamptee C. P.

PROPERTY OF THE LATE CAPT. G. GOUGH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUIT of Dress Clothes by J. B. Johnston. Never worn. Ht. about 5 ft. 9 ins. chest 36 in. ... | Rs. | 75 |
| Staff frock coat, worn once or twice only ... | ,, | 30 |
| Webley Army Revolver .455 in leather holster ... | ,, | 50 |
| Sam Browne Belt, practically new | ,, | 15 |

Reasonable offers considered.
Apply to PRESIDENT, Committee of Adjustment, Staff College, Quetta.

PIANO, upright, cottage, by Broadwood, London, iron frame, in case, made for India, very sweet toned, in excellent order and tune, Rs. 500.
D. B. Hammer 470 H. V. Cordite Rifle by Manton, very accurate and in good condition, with about 50 cartridges. A very powerful useful weapon, has killed bison, tiger, etc., Rs. 450.
D. B. Hammerless ejector 12 bore Gun, by Cashmore, 32 in. barrels, takes 2¾in. case, in very good condition, a powerful handy gun, Rs. 300.
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIELS.
Beechgrove Doris, K. C. S. B. 904 R, a very handsome well trained bitch winner 2nd open Crystal Palace K. C. Show, best bitch in show Lucknow 1912, and many other specials, 4 yrs. old, retrieves tenderly and good worker, and good brood bitch, Rs. 450.
Piru, a handsome well bred drog, winner of several prizes in India, a good stud dog, retrieves tenderly to hand, but is a bit wild, Rs. 150. Has had some very nice pups to Beechgrove Doris. If taken together Rs. 550 to a good home.
Apply Major R. P. WEMYSS QUIN, 41st Dogras, Bareilly.

## TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two UPPER STORIES, open on all sides, situated near Sandhurst Road.—Apply to A. C. D'SOUZA and SONS, 46c, Khetwady Main Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET—Top Flat CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathroom and Kitchen; Tram, Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar. 0624

TO BE LET at Matheran till the end of Feb. or by the month, a new BUNGALOW, furnished, opp. The Mount, Rugby. Apply to
MRS. MADGAOKAR,
Ahmednagar.

TO BE LET 2ND FLOOR, new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, electric lights and lift, from November, 1913. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0645

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—"SPRINGWOOD" and "WADIA LODGE." Apply to
D. N. VAKIL,
C/o R. Scott & Co.,
Gowalia Tank.

TO LET 2ND FLOOR on new Queen's Road, for Office and Residence, five Bed Rooms with Bath Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, one servant and two Store Rooms, Electric light and lift. Apply HORMASJI SORABJI & Sons, 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 0646

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—Airy and Commodious Blocks and separate Bungalows at Mazagaon Hope Hall Estate—on the tram Line—a minute's walk from the Railway Station. Rent moderate. Apply on the premises or Lukhamsi Nappoo, Dana Bunder. 0643

TO BE LET, Victoria, Buildings, next to Graham's, Fort, FLATS, open on three sides, facing west, overlooking sea, always occupied by Europeans. Third Floor with four large bedrooms, attached baths, besides drawing, dining, store and kitchen rooms. Top Floor four rooms. Electric fittings, whole or in parts. Apply
J. G. MODY,
143, Queen's Road.

## NOTICES.

### INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LTD.

A MEETING of the DEPOSITORS, SAVINGS BANK, account holders and the Current account holders of the above bank will be held at Bhai Jiwanji's lane, in the premises of the Bombay Marathi Granth Sangrahalay on SUNDAY, the 27th of OCTOBER, 1913, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the question of re-continuing the business of the bank from Kartika Shudha I the first of November, 1913, which was temporarily suspended on the 7th of October, 1913, on account of the sudden heavy rush in Bombay on the above Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors,
V. N. APTE & Co.,
Secys. Treas. & Agents.
10th October, 1913. 0585

### NOTICE.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is hereby specially DRAWN to sections 4 and 5 of Bombay Act No. VI of 1913, which came into force on the 6th day of September, 1913.
By the above sections important alterations and additions have been introduced into the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in view to enabling the Municipal Commissioner to deal more promptly and effectually with those cases in which, in his opinion such conditions exist as render action necessary in respect of any well, tank, cistern or other accumulation of water which is, or is likely to become a breeding place of mosquitoes.
Owners of property are therefore requested to see that all cisterns (including the warning pipes) on their properties are hermetically covered, and that all garden-tanks, fountains, mali's tubs, etc., on such properties, are periodically cleaned and kept free from mosquito larvae.
J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 18th October, 1913. 0634

### NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the office of the Agent N.-W. Railway, Lahore, a European Shorthand Writer and Typist for confidential and camp work.
Pay from Rs. 100 to 200 according to qualifications.
Apply giving full particulars as to age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to—
THE AGENT,
North Western Railway,
Lahore,
before noon on the 31st October, 1913.
No one need apply who is not practised to reproducing speedily a typewritten copy in matter taken down in shorthand.

### THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Church Gate Street, Fort, on Monday the 3rd November 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June 1913.
II. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
III. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday the 3rd November 1913 to Monday the 17th November 1913, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI, MURARJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th October 1913. 0658

### BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWYA.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

AND

Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) To MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

| Down. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M. | | Stations. | | Up. North-Western Express. 1,2,3. H.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21-0 | 21-45 Dep. | Bombay (Colaba) .. | Arr. | 3-30 | 6-4 |
| 23-30 | 6-55 Arr. | Delhi .. | Dep. | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| 1-23 | .. Arr. | Meerut Cantt. | Dep. | 2-11 | .. |
| 3-27 | .. Arr. | Saharanpur .. | Dep. | 2- 5 | .. |
| 9- 7 | .. Arr. | Lahore .. | Dep. | 20-20 | .. |
| 15-50 | .. Arr. | Rawalpindi .. | Dep. | 13-32 | .. |
| 20-13 | .. Arr. | Peshawar Cantt. | Dep. | 8-48 | .. |

S. C. G. WOOD.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

### FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES:

### NOTICE.

WANTED at once for the Mussoorie Municipality an active and experienced Sub-Overseer. Salary Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 horse allowance per mensem. Application in the candidate's own handwriting together with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Secretary and Engineer, Municipal Board, Mussoorie, up to 7th November, 1913.
A. ANDERSON, Capt.
Secretary and Engineer.
Municipal Board Mussoorie.

### NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desirous of seeing the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route prescribed for carriages:—
SOUTH TO NORTH.
Starting from Town Hall, Bazar Gate Street, across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Paidhuni, Parel Road to a convenient distance beyond J. J. Hospital to prevent congestion of traffic.
NORTH TO SOUTH.
Starting from beyond J. J. Hospital, Parel Road, Paidhuni, Kalbadevi Road as far as corner of Shaik Memon Street down Shaik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar Gate Street to Town Hall.
Carriages coming from south to north will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Sheik Memon Street.
In the event of a congestion in Sheik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazar the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman St. and so on to Hornby Road.
Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the routes laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points, viz,
Money School, Paidhuni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station.
Carriages can, however, have the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.
R. MacTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1913.

## AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON SUSSEX ROAD ON THE CONNAUGHT ROAD ESTATE NEAR THE VICTORIA GARDENS, BYCULLA.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 797 of 1913.
Muncherji Pestonji Choksey .....Plaintiff.
vs.
R. D. Sethna and another ...Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 23rd day of September, 1913, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., AUCTIONEERS, will, ON TUESDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land admeasuring nine hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 2/3637 with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7446 (4) and Street No. 35 (1C) all which premises are situate at and on the South side of the Sussex Road on the Connaught Road Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Board in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 18, of the said Estate on or towards the West by Plot No. 16, of the said Estate on or towards the North by the Sussex Road aforesaid and on or towards the South by a servial passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 29, Esplande Road Fort, or to the undersigned.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARODA STREET ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE OPPOSITE THE PRINCES AND VICTORIA DOCKS.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 328 of 1912.
Tricumdas Hirji and others ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Narandas Khimji and another Defendants.

Under instructions from D. F. MULLA Esq. Sole Arbitrator appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the power in that behalf contained in the Decretal Ordor of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the said suit dated the 9th day of January, 1913, and with the concurrence of all the parties to the said suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of November 1913, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the godown standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 962-8/9 sq. yds., and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1999 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street No. 41 and Ward No. (B) 5439, 5440 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Venjara Mahanji on or towards the West by the Government Press and a passage on or towards the North by the property of Gokoo Kala and partly by the property of Rawji Joshi and on or towards the South by the Baroda Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Manchershaw B. Chothia Esq. Attorney for the Plaintiffs at his office in Motilal's Mansions, Hummum St. Fort, or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th October, 1913.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

# WANTED AGENTS
to introduce the
# MILLIONS POLICY

On Commission and Salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per month.

Influential men of all communities required. Present engagements no bar. With spare hour work you can earn a permanent monthly guaranteed income for one year. Full particulars, prospectuses, etc., may be had from:

**THE PIONEER ASSURANCE Coy., Ltd.**
249, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE LATEST FICTION.

COLONIAL EDITION.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| RS. 2-4, CLOTH. RS. 1-12, PAPER. | | |
| Bendish. A Study in Prodigality. By Maurice Hewlett. | | |
| Hands Up! By Frederick Niven. | | |
| Love's Sentinel. By Florence Warden. | | |
| The Women Flinches. By Mrs. Fred. Reynolds. | | |
| The Gay Dragoon. By E. F. Harding. | | |
| Thakur Pertab Singh. By Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. | | |
| A Grey Life. A Romance of Modern Bath. By "Rita," Author of "Calvary", "Grim Justice", "Peg the Rake," etc., etc. | | |
| The Allinson Honour. By Harold Bindloss, Author, of "Hawtrey's Deputy," "The Impostor," "The Pioneer" etc. | | |
| Thorley Weir. By E. F. Benson, Author of "Dodo," "The Osbornes," "The Angel of Pain," "Sheaves", etc. | | |
| What Is Love? By David Lisle, Author of "A Painter of Souls," "A Kingdom Divided." | | |
| My Wife's Hidden Life. | | |
| Shallows. By Frederick Watson. | | |
| Light Freights. By W. W. Jacobs. With twelve illustrations by Will Owen and others. | | |
| Youth Will Be Served. By Dolf Wyllarde, Author of "Captain Amyas," "Tropical Tales", "Verses," etc., etc. | | |
| Writ In Water. By Sydney C. Grier, Author of "The Keeper of Gate," "One Crowned Hour," etc., etc. | | |
| A Trap To Catch A Dream. By Dion Clayton Calthrop. | | |

**THACKER & Co., Ld.**
BOMBAY.
147

# THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
**FORT, BOMBAY.**

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

**Applications or Agencies invited.**

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

**E. F. HALLIWELL,**
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2252. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

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## AMUSEMENTS:


# AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. **TO-NIGHT!** Tel. No. 1271.

**GRAND PROGRAMME FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.**

**NIGHTLY FROM 7 to 8 and 10 to 11.**

# ZUMA THE GIPSY.

The most pathetic Story of a Gipsy girl's Fidelity and Self-sacrifice.

**DON'T FAIL TO SEE "THE SNAKE DANCE."**

Full Programme of other Pictures.

**NIGHTLY FROM 8-15 to 9-30 ONLY.**

***PROTEA.*** **STILL GOING STRONG.**

***PRIZE SHOWS*** { *Saturday 5-15 to 6-30 ("Protea" only)* / *Sunday 5-30 to 6-30 (New Programme.)*

***Films for sale or hire; apply to Manager.***

# Coronation Cinematograph,

## Sandurst Road, Girgaum.

## A STRONG COMBINATION PROGRAMME

FOR

**Programme FOR Monday.** **DIWALI FESTIVAL.** **Programme FOR Tuesday.**

## GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALA'S CONCERT

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

**CINEMA PICTURES.**

***FIRST INTRODUCTION IN INDIA.***

**A Grand Exhibition of PHYSICAL EXERCISES with MUSIC**

**2 Shows of 2 Hours. 8-30 to 10-30 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m.**

1. Polidor's Lunch.
2. Awakening of Love.
3. The Beggar Prince.
4. Boggey Women.
5. Foolshead at the Fancy Ball.

1. Prayer.
2. Club Exercise.
3. Tabla Rag (Tabla Tarang).
4. Flag and March.
5. Jal Tarang.
6. Bar-bell. Dumbells.

**PROGRAMME SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

# THE EXCELSIOR.

**6 p.m. TWICE-NIGHTLY. 10 p.m.**

**DIWALI DIVERSIONS.**

**THE GREAT DRAMA**

## "EAST LYNNE:"

The Story that has Moved the World.

**MISS ALICE HUGHES**

**AND**

**Mr. FRANK LURIN.**

Direct from London

In

**"THE NEW SECRETARY."**

**SONGS. DANCES. DUETS.**

**GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOKS.**

Commenced 15th October, 1913.

12 noon to 7-30 p. m.

**ON WEEK-DAYS**

and 3 to 8 p. m. on Sundays.

Some of the Best Books on Every Subject to be had at the Cheapest Price! A Very Rare and Splendid Opportunity for Book Buyers! An astonishing Reduction in Prices! English Literature in all its Branches. Some Rare and Useful Books, History, Law, Medicine, Science, Engineering, Technological, etc. Reference Books of all Sorts. A Number of "Libraries", including "Collins' Clear-Type", "Everyman's", "Scott Library", "World Library", etc. Quite a Variety of Prize and Presentation Books. Valuable Books relating to India.

**RAMCHANDRA GOVIND, AND SON,**

**BOOK-SELLERS,**

**MOHAMMADI MAHAL,**

**Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.**


## AUCTION SALE:

**CRAWFORD & CO.**

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, 27TH INSTANT AT 11 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF VELVET AND GOLD AND SILVER EMBROIDERED CAPS AND FURNITURE, &c.

UNDER instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Kaderbhoy Sadukbhoy Kagdi, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant at 11 a.m. (S. T.), at Nos. 202-204, Bhendy Bazaar. The following such as velvet caps, silver and gold embroidered caps, show cupboards, mehta boxes, &c., &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent. required at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as Cupboards, Chairs, Cheval glasses, Writing, Dressing and Wash-hand tables, Phonographs, Iron safes etc., etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethana Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Basantram Liladhar and others Insolvents:—Cupboards, chairs, Mehta boxes, Vase lamps, Gadlas, Takias, Safe, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 Light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 Light rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 Light rubber-tyred Shigram.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, CARRIAGES AND HORSES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethana Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jehangir Byramjee Dalal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms. No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.).

The following:—

1 Brownshaped Motor-car No. 2082.
1 Ford Landaulette Motor-Car No. 1329.
1 Vis-a-Vis by Jacob Lohnar & Co.
1 Rubber tyred C. Spring Victoria by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Office Shigram by Laurie and Marner, London.
1 Black Cob.
1 Bay horse.
1 Set harness.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of Sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th October, 1913.


# THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. (INDIA), Ltd.

—:o:—

**Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.**

**KEROSINE OILS**

**LIQUID FUEL.**

**TURPENE—THE SUBSTITUTE FOR TURPENTINE.**

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

**SHELL PETROL.**

*Address:*—**GRAHAM'S BUILDING,**
*PARSI BAZAR STREET.*
**BOMBAY.**

**and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.**


## DAILY WATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

*The Punjab.*—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Minimum is in excess at some stations.

*The United Provinces.*—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess.

*Sind and Rajputana.*—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and in defect at Cikaner and Kotah. Both maximum and minimum temperature are in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Minimum temperature is above normal at Karachi.

*Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.*—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in south Gujarat and West Central India; night temperature is in defect in Cutch.

*The Central Provinces.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess.

*The Konkan.*—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the north Konkan. Temperature is normal.

*The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.*—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is in excesss in the Bombay Deccan.

*General Remarks.*—Rainfall has been nearly general and heavy on the south Coromandel Coast and local and moderate in the adjacent inland districts.

Fairly general but decreased rain is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and some showers in the adjacent districts inland and possibly in south Malabar.

***OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON SATURDAY, the 25th of October 1913.***

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Hu. dity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN-AZAR | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 88.3 | 73.0 | 77 | .. | 0.00 | —0.05 |
| Do. (21st) | 86.3 | 73.8 | 86 | .. | 0.00 | —0.06 |
| Jask | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | 88.3 | 77.1 | 49 | .. | 0.00 | —0.20 |
| Do. (21st) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | 96.8 | 66.5 | 51 | .. | 10.28 | ×5.54 |
| Multan | 88.4 | 57.6 | 59 | .. | 24.47 | +1.71 |
| Rawalpindi | 94.1 | 58.8 | 55 | .. | 18.00 | +2.83 |
| Lahore | 95.3 | 61.0 | 40 | .. | 17.84 | +6.95 |
| Firoz | 91.5 | 57.2 | 28 | .. | 28.21 | +4.55 |
| Ambala | 91.5 | 69.3 | 37 | .. | 13.66 | —10.01 |
| Delhi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | 95.3 | 67.5 | 30 | .. | 7.39 | —17.57 |
| Agra | 94.8 | 62.6 | 44 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mainpuri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Jhansi | 93.6 | 66.2 | 40 | .. | 18.82 | —14.66 |
| Cawnpore | 94.1 | 63.0 | 39 | .. | 22.36 | —14.01 |
| Allahabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | 100.1 | 68.3 | 62 | .. | 3.31 | +1.05 |
| Jacobabad | 87.0 | 76.0 | 82 | .. | 12.01 | +5.8 |
| Karachi | 92.6 | 83.2 | 60 | .. | 11.16 | —7.89 |
| Ajmer | 95.7 | 60.1 | 40 | .. | 12.73 | —9.14 |
| Jaipur | 96.6 | 68.6 | 34 | .. | 15.62 | —10.76 |
| Kotah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA | 93.0 | 62.0 | 75 | .. | 38.37 | +21.6 |
| WEST— | 84.3 | ? | 84 | .. | 17.35 | —3.66 |
| Bhuj | 88.1 | 69.3 | 50 | .. | 24.55 | +7.24 |
| Dwarka | 95.6 | 63.8 | 35 | .. | 28.56 | +2.76 |
| Veraval | 96.0 | 67.8 | 30 | .. | 35.95 | +16.13 |
| Rajkot | 98.9 | 69.6 | 48 | .. | 37.64 | —2.73 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 97.6 | 68.7 | 44 | .. | 35.61 | +6.55 |
| Surat | 97.3 | 69.4 | 44 | .. | 35.15 | ×11.96 |
| Ahmedabad | 92.9 | 63.0 | 39 | .. | 22.89 | —3.38 |
| Dessa | 91.6 | 59.6 | 42 | .. | 36.48 | +5.35 |
| Neemuch | 90.8 | 58.3 | 54 | .. | 30.39 | —21.59 |
| Indore | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| GENERAL PROVINCES— | 90.8 | 58.3 | 54 | .. | 30.39 | —21.59 |
| Jubbulpore | 90.8 | 62.6 | 96 | .. | 22.92 | —20.20 |
| Saugor | 94.1 | 64.4 | 64 | .. | 36.31 | —10.22 |
| Hoshangabad | 95.2 | 60.1 | 42 | .. | 38.15 | ×0.97 |
| Khandwa | 96.7 | 59.5 | 37 | .. | 26.79 | —3.23 |
| Akola | 93.8 | 65.3 | 34 | .. | 35.01 | +4.16 |
| Amraoti | 93.6 | 63.8 | 45 | .. | 43.55 | —1.53 |
| Nagpur | 92.5 | 61.0 | 67 | .. | 52.29 | +3.21 |
| Chanda | 91.7 | 71.6 | 56 | .. | 36.03 | —9.80 |
| Raipur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| KONKAN— | 90.9 | 75.8 | 63 | .. | 70.96 | +0.55 |
| Bombay | 92.3 | 72.0 | 49 | .. | 71.76 | —27.21 |
| Ratnagiri | 86.0 | 75.2 | 88 | .. | 94.83 | +5.47 |
| Mormugao | 86.2 | 72.0 | 95 | .. | 99.95 | —11.69 |
| Karwar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | 96.4 | 62.1 | 39 | .. | 15.10 | —5.66 |
| Malegaon | 92.1 | 63.5 | 39 | .. | 22.60 | +3.01 |
| Ahmednagar | 92.0 | 60.8 | 69 | .. | 25.42 | +1.47 |
| Poona | 93.8 | 69.6 | 39 | .. | 13.00 | —13.02 |
| Sholapur | 92.2 | 68.2 | 53 | .. | 14.67 | —2.51 |
| Bijapur | 87.2 | 63.5 | 58 | .. | 37.02 | —5.50 |
| Belgaum | 92.9 | 62.5 | 30 | .. | 21.94 | —3.75 |
| Aurangabad | 90.9 | 64.7 | 66 | .. | 38.65 | +1.02 |
| Nizamabad (Indur). | 91.3 | 67.1 | 65 | .. | 16.28 | —10.45 |
| Hyderabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON— | 86.3 | 75.3 | 89 | .. | 10497 | —9.77 |
| Mangalore | 87.3 | 76.1 | 89 | .. | 96.90 | —0.03 |
| Calicut | 84.2 | 74.7 | 82 | .. | 79.36 | —4.04 |
| Cochin | 86.0 | 73.0 | 93 | 0.75 | 19.62 | —12.04 |
| Colombo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | 90.3 | 74.2 | 76 | .. | 30.51 | +1.40 |
| Masulipatam | 94.0 | 69.8 | 49 | .. | 11.96 | —2.06 |
| Bellary | 93.5 | 71.5 | 76 | .. | 18.59 | —5.04 |
| Guddapah | 84.5 | 71.5 | 92 | 2.69 | 18.38 | —5.66 |
| Madras | 85.3 | 62.8 | 55 | .. | 19.04 | —5.07 |
| Bangalore | 91.4 | 69.3 | 68 | .. | 6.66 | —4.16 |
| Coimbatore | 86.1 | 73.8 | 83 | 0.41 | 11.47 | —5.90 |
| Trichinopoly | 78.7 | 71.7 | 98 | 5.26 | 22.82 | +4.97 |
| Nezapatam | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Messrs. Cassell announce the early publication of Mr. D. H. Parry's volume entitled "The V. C.: Its Heroes and their Valour." Mr. Parry's book, as is well-known, is not a dry-as-dust compilation of facts, but it is really a stirring story of the brave deeds of noble heroism which made up England's greatest *role* of honour.

## ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

The week's rainfall was 20 p. c. or more in excess in Upper Burma and Assam. It differed from the normal by less than 20 per cent in Lower Burma and Baluchistan and was 20 per cent or more in defect in all the remaining divisions with the exception of the following where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of the yaar. The Punjab, the North West Frontier. Province, Sind and Rajputana West. The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar the Punjab, Southwest Sind and Gujrat and is 20 per cent or more in defect in the United Provices, Kashmir, The North-West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Rajputana, Central India East, Hyderabad South and the Madras Decan. It is within 20 per cent of the normal in the west of the country.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 24th October 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | inches | 29.927 |
| Temperature of Air | degrees | 84.2 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | ,, | 76.1 |
| Dew Point | ,, | 72.9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | ,, | 0.692 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | | 1.6 |
| Maximum temperature of Air | egrees | 90.9 |
| Minimum do. do. | | 76.4 |
| General direction of Wind from midnig ht to midnight | NE,ENE,NNE,NE, NW,NN W | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | miles | 125 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order tha vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro meters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th October 1913 was 30.156 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is neede d But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

| 1913 | High Water | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week | Day of month | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on sill. | |
| | Oct. | h. m. | ft. | in. |
| Mon. | 27 | m 9 7 | 27 | 0 |
| | | 9 45 a | 26 | 10 |
| Tues. | 28 | m 9 50 | 27 | 8 |
| | | 10 36 a | 28 | 3 |
| Wednes. | 29 | m 10 31 | 28 | 2 |
| | | 11 22 | 29 | 5 |
| Thurs. | 30 | m 11 12 | 28 | 4 |
| | | m 0 7 | 30 | 4 |
| Fri. | 31 | m 11 54 | 27 | 11 |

| 1913 | Low Water | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of week. | Day of month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. | |
| | Oct. | h. m. | ft. | in. |
| Sun. | | | | |
| Mon. | 27 | 2 49 | 17 | 11 |
| | | 3 20 a | 15 | 10 |
| Tues. | 28 | m 3 50 | 17 | 6 |
| | | 4 26 a | 14 | 8 |
| Wednes. | 29 | m 4 27 | 17 | 4 |
| | | 5 16 a | 13 | 10 |
| Thurs. | 30 | m 5 14 | 17 | 5 |
| | | 6 17 a | 13 | 6 |
| Fri. | 31 | m 6 0 | 17 | 9 |
| | | 5 56 a | 18 | 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunse according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Oct. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 27. (Mon) | 6h. 37m. | 6h. 9m |
| 28. (Tues.) | 6h. 35m. | 6h. 8m |
| 29. (Wednes.) | 6h. 37m. | 6h. 8m |
| 30. (Thurs.) | 6h. 37m. | 6h. 7m |
| 31. (Fri.) | 6h. 38m. | 6h. 7m |

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter. | Oct. 7th. | 7h | 16.2m. A.M |
| Full Moon | ,, 15th | 1h | 36.9m. A. M |
| Last Quarter. | ,, 23rd | 4h | 23.0m. A. M |
| New Moon. | ,, 30th | 7h | 59.2m. P. M |

## MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. writes us as follows under date, London, October 9th:—

GOLD.

About £800,000 arrived in the form of Bar Gold, of which a certain proportion has been acquired for the Continent. The total shipped to India was £140,605.

The following amounts were received by the Bank of England:—

Oct. 4th, £20,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 6th £26,000 in bar gold.
Oct. 8th, £20,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Oct. 2nd, £20,000 in sovereigns for India.
Oct. 4th, £425,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.
Oct. 6th, £200,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.
Oct. 7th, £135,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.
Oct. 8th, £435,000 in sovereigns for Egypt.

During the week the net efflux was £1,149,000.

The net import of Gold into India for the month of September was £766,333 (approximately).

Below are statistics with regard to the gold movements of the Argentine Republic:—

Total Imports from 1st September to 31st August.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1912-1913 | £10,312,000 |
| 1911-1912 | £9,077,200 |
| 1910-1911 | £3,324,640 |
| 1909-1910 | £10,162,500 |
| 1908-1909 | £19,175,058 |
| 1907-1908 | £4,664,300 |
| 1906-1907 | £5,183,820 |
| 1905-1906 | £7,991,475 |

The wide variations in these totals, in one case nearly £16,000,000, show how difficult a matter it is to estimate the financial needs of that country.

Exports of Gold from 15th July, 1913, to 4th September, 1913.

| | |
|---|---|
| For London | £2,725,000 |
| For Paris | £1,720,000 |
| For Hamburg | £1,430,000 |
| For New York | £160,000 |
| Not ascertained | £65,000 |
| Total | £6,100,000 |

The following are the figures for the gold production of Canada during the last 10 years:—

| | Ozs. fine. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1903... | 911,559 | £18,843,590. |
| 1904... | 796,374 | £16,462,517. |
| 1905... | 684,951 | £14,159,195. |
| 1906... | 556,415 | £11,502,120. |
| 1907... | 405,517 | £8,382,780. |
| 1908... | 476,112 | £9,842,105. |
| 1909... | 453,865 | £9,382,230. |
| 1910... | 493,707 | £10,205,835. |
| 1911... | 473,159 | £9,781,077. |
| 1912... | 607,563 | £12,559,443. |

SILVER.

Movements of prices have betrayed some uncertainty.

Since the conclusion of the last order for the Indian Government, more or less intermittent sales have been made on account of China. This is not at all surprising, considering that, at times, the exchange with that country has been quite a half-penny below the parity of silver.

On the 3rd instant, the price of cash silver rose 1/16d., whilst that for forward delivery remained unchanged, and thus a premium was again established on near delivery. As a consequence of China sales, or threatened sales, prices fell away from these quotations, until, on the 6th instant, 28 1/8d. was touched for cash silver and 28 1/16d. for 2 mos. delivery. On the 7th instant, there was a rise of 1/8d. in the former and 1/16d. in the latter quotation, only to be lost again the next day.

At the moment, speculators are not inclined to buy for a rise, and such covering orders from Indian and elsewhere which have come to hand this week have found no competition to speak of.

The decision as to fresh purchases for the Indian Government can easily be left until November, when the ultimate result of the rice harvest will be known.

Meanwhile, the considerable size of the bear account still in existence, and the great reduction in the amount of stocks speculatively held, impart confidence as to the healthiness of present market conditions.

In view of the change in the form of the Chinese Government during 1912, and the disturbance connected with that important event, details as to the trade of Shanghai during that year possess special interest. Foreign imports showed a reduction of 7,000,000 taels, whilst imports of native produce showed an increase of 23,000,000 taels. The total trade of the port, including re-exports, is 7,000,000 taels more than in 1911.

The stock in Bombay has fallen from £535,000 to £475,000. The offtake is unchanged at 50 bars a day.

Shanghai reports a stock of £6,270,000 compared with £6,405,000, last week; the reduction is to be accounted for by a shipment of £300,000 to India on Tuesday last.

It is expected that the Indian Government will make shipments similar to those of last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 months delivery are respectively 1/4d. and 5/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

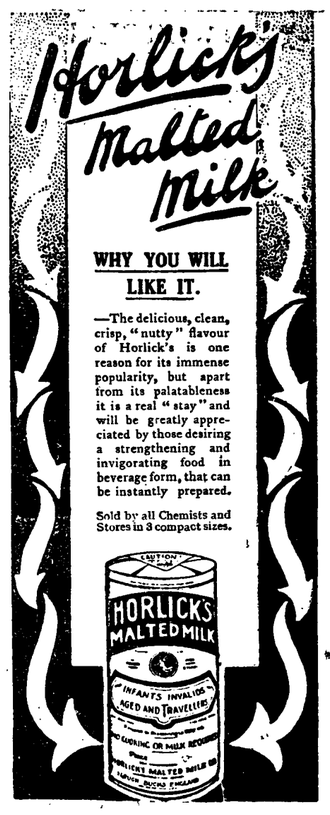
Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Oct. 3rd, 28 7/16 cash 28 3/8 2 mos.
Oct. 4th, 28 5/16, cash 28 1/4 2 mos.
Oct. 6th, 28 1/8 cash 28 1/16 2 mos.
Oct. 7th, 28 1/4 cash 28 1/8 2 mos.
Oct. 8th 28 1/8 cash 28 1/16 2 mos.
Oct. 9th, 28 1/8 cash 28 1/16 2 mos.

Average for the week, 28.229 cash 28.156 2 mos.

Bank Rate ..... 5 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std..... 77/9
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal,
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

The Governor of Bengal in Council has exempted His Highness Maharaja Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Cooch Behar from personal attendance in the Civil Courts.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## THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

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**By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja.**

**GAEKWAR OF BARODA.**

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# COMMERCIAL.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

## LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols 2½ % | 72⅛ |
| Exchange on London at Paris Fcs | 25.29 |
| Rentes 3 % | 87⅛ |
| Berlin Cheques on London | 20·49 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 27 ⅛ |
| " 2 months hence | 27 ⅛ |
| Rising Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India | Selling |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 63 11-16 |
| Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate). | 1-3 29-32 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd instant | |
| 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) | 88 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 mist | 4 15-16 |
| Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. | 4 3-4 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 5 3-8 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 6 months | 5 3-8 |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | 7 7-9 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 3-8 |
| Interest 7 day market loans | 4 1-8 |

## BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 25.

### PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained in a sea-saw state to-day and the rate fluctuated in the vicinity of Rs. 95-2-6 for 31st October delivery. The quotation for the subsequent delivery stood annas two up. A limited amount of business was done during the course of the day.

### SHARES.

The Share Market presented a better tone to-day and there was a total disappearance of that hostile attitude which had characterized the Market yesterday. Brokers were seen busy all day in settling their transactions, and a lot of business for cash was reported.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,900 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,470 for cash.

Standards were in demand at Rs. 1,200 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,215.

Colaba advanced to Rs. 1,345.

Fazuls were placed at the rates varying Rs. 470 to Rs. 490 and Davids at Rs. 460 to Rs. 480.

Crescents changed hands at Rs. 102-8-0 and Currimbhai at Rs. 210.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 196.

There was some excitement in the Specie Shares to-day and the low quotation of yesterday induced several investors. A steady rise in these shares took place. In the morning these shares were placed at Rs. 35 and closed at Rs. 45 (buyers).

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares advanced to Rs. 82 and Deferred to Rs. 155.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,600.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The market for coal shares was quiet to-day. The Equitables which dropped from Rs. 20 to 17 last evening were to-day firmer and showed a slight recovery there being buyers at eighteen but no sellers. There was nothing doing outside. The coal transaction reported. included Equitable 18-4 and 18-8; Lakurka 18-4; Matigara 12 annas, Phularitand 6-8; Raneegunge 21-4; Sodeeh 7.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25

| | Bale |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 5,000 |
| Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. | 309 |
| Total Day's Sales of East Indian | |
| Total Day's Imports | 15,000 |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :— Dull Easier | |
| Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Quiet | |
| Tone of Manchester Market:— | |
| Mid Americans | 7·72 d |
| Egyptian F. G. F. | 10·30 d |

CLOSING PRICES

| Months | Previous closing price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| O. N | 7·37 | 7·37 |
| N. D. | 7·28 | 7·27 |
| D. J. | 7 24 | 7·24 |
| J. F | 7 23 | 7·23 |
| F. M | 7 23 | 7·22 |
| M A | 7.22 | 7·22 |
| A. M | 7.22 | 7·21 |
| M. J | 7 21 | 7 21 |
| J. J. | 7·18 | 7·17 |

OPENING [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone | Dulls |
| Estimated Sales | 4,000 |
| Total Imports | 15,000 |

Future delivery prices :—

| Months. | Previous [illegible] | day's price |
|---|---|---|
| O. N | 7·37 | 7·35 |
| N. D | 7·28 | 7·25 |
| D. J | 7·24 | 7·27 |
| J. F | 7·23 | 7 21 |
| F. M | 7·23 | 7 21 |
| M. A. | 7·22 | 7 20 |
| A. M | 7·22 | 7·19 |
| M. J. | 7·21 | 719 |
| J. J. | 7.18 | 7·15 |

## AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Oct. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 79,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 35,000 |
| Day's Exports to Continent | 30.000 |

Futures at New York Jan. 13·78 Previous Closing price 13·53.

Futures at New York Mar. 13.75. Previous Closing price, 13·52.

Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and commission house buying

Spot Cotton at New York 14.50. Previous price 14.50

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8 Previous price 13·7-8.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·88. Previous price 13. 74.

Futures at New Orleans Mar. 13·92. Previous price 13.76

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 10½ |
| Demand Bills | 4 85 |
| Silver Commercial bars | 60 |

## WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 3,780 000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 311,000 |
| East Indian Visible Supply | 175,000 |
| American Visible Supply | 2,782,000 |
| Other " " | 154,000 |
| Total Sales | 54,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 200 |
| Total Speculation | 2,000 |
| Total Export | 1,000 |
| East Indian Export | 14,000 |
| East Indian Stock | 1,300 |
| East Indian Forwarded | 200 |
| East Indian Actual Export | 2,000 |
| East Indian Imports | 200 |
| East Indian Speculation | 330,000 |
| American Afloat | 5,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 390.000 |

WASHINGTON U. S. A. Oct. 25

The United states. Census Bureau gives the amount of Cotton Ginned up to 18th October as 6,957,000 Bales.

## BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Oct. 26.

To the old story strong cables and unfavourable crop accounts has added to-day a decidedly better market with the result that the high level of prices is once again touched. Another spell of rainy weather, with snow and freeze is reported and that has caused a wave of frantic buying.

We still believe the advance in the Cotton Market falls far short of discounting the injuries to the crop. There is for want of a better turn a large invisible short interest. We mean by this that spinners using American cotton has not even a normal supply of the raw material. It is a short interest which will require the delivery and consumption of actual cotton to satisfy. Unlike a speculative short interest it cannot be covered in a day by simply buying in Contracts.

In our opinion the sooner the Local spinners recognize the shortness of this season's crop and secure their supplies of the raw material the better will they subserve their own interest. Moreover they can no longer conceal the fact that they are bare of cotton.

The 3rd Ginners' Report indicates 6,956.000 running bales ginned up to the 17th instant. against same period last year 6,873,000 bales.

It must be noted here that this season the bales are lighter in weight by 11 lbs. on an average, and the grade of cotton is much lower. Not only that but Egyptian cotton crop is also a short one and the carrying over is also much smaller than last season.

We have repeatedly drawn attention to these facts but one needs courage and initiative to follow the right course, but many a times we regret to say that the Bearish constitution of the local spinners whisper and suggest a different path.

F. G General and Good Broach are quoted at Rs. 254 and 323½ respectively.

### THE MOVEMENT.

Port Receipts for the seven days have been 508,000 as against 483,000 bales last week and 518,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under :—

| | 1913 | Last week | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain B/S | 63,000 | 155,000 | 155,000 |
| Continent " | 245,000 | 201,000 | 230,000 |

Stocks at all American Ports stand at 783,000 bales as compared with 654,000 bales last week and 1,026.000 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports up to the week ending 24th October, was 482,000 as against 402.000 bales last week and 430.000 bales last year.

### VISIBLE SUPPLY AND TOTAL INTO SIGHT.

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week :—

| | 1913 | Last week | 1912 |
|---|---|---|---|
| American | 2,782,000 | 2,496.000 | 3,216,000 |
| Othe kinds | 640,000 | 576.000 | 457,000 |

The total into sight show 3,780,000 bales against last week 3,060,000 bales and 3,700.000 same period last year.

## INTERNATIONAL COTTON STATISTICS.

### DECREASE IN STOCKS.

Mr. Arno Schmidt, the secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Associations, published statistics relating to the consumption of cotton during last season, together with stocks of cotton in spinners' hands on August 31 last. says "The Times." Owners of more than 90 per cent. of the total spindles in the world have made returns. It must be borne in mind when drawing conclusions from these figures that the consumers of American and Egyptian cotton are represented by a higher percentage than 90. as the missing 10 per cent. is partly accounted for through the smaller receipts from India, Mexico, Brazil, Turkey, etc., where indigenous cotton is almost exclusively used.

With regard to the consumption of cotton for the season, the owners of 129,895,651 spindles have made returns out of a total of 143,452,659 spindles. The total consumption is given as 20,277,386 bales, against 19,831,392 bales in the previous year. The consumption in Great Britiaa, where returns have been received from the owners of 49.805,768 spindles out of 55,652,820 spindles, is 3,825,153 bales, against 3,765,482 bales in the previous season. Stocks of cotton in spinners' hands on August 31 are given as 3,540,771 bales, as compared with 3,869,540 bales 12 months previously. The stock for Great Britiain is given as 339,859 bales, as compared with 360,825 bales on August 31, 1912.

According to a table giving the stocks of spinners per 1,000 spindles the amount for Great Britain is 6-82, against 7-40 last year. The amount for Germany is 24-79, as compared with 28-24 in 1912, and the figure for America is 24-66, against 28-73 in the previous year. With regard to consumption per 1,000 spindles, the amount for Great Britain is 76-80 against 77-27 in 1912. Germany is 151-99, as compared with 167-61, and the figure for America is 183-65, against 177-09. The machinery engaged on American, East Indian, and sundry cotton is stated to be 108,745,812 spindles, while the spindles engaged on Egyptian cotton are 21.149,839. The spindles in course of erection throughout the world are reported to be 2.563,544, of which Great Britain accounts for 1,125,956.

## SMALL FIRE AT WORLI.

A fire, the cause of which has not yet been ascertained, occurred at Worli at about 10 a.m. on Saturday morning in a small village on the outskirts. The fire engines from Chinchpokli and Hanes' Road repaired to the spot and the fire was put out in about ten minutes, not however before a good number of huts were burnt to ashes.

The damage done is estimated at Rs. 500.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Wednesday the 29th October 1913, will be observed as a Post Office holiday on account of the Diwali. On that day all post offices in Bombay will observe the same working hours as on Sunday but the Telegraph Branch of the combined offices will remain open as on week days.

## CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

## THE MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct., 24.

The local Money Market is in a cautious mood, fearing the approach of a monetary strain, for the wheat, cotton and jute crops require a lot of cash to finance them. Further decreases are shown in the cash balances at the Bank of Bengal and the percentage has fallen to 31.27 from 32.53 last week and 35.69 the week before. There is a fairly strong demand for exchange and the eagerness of the Council to sell drafts has been intensified by big shipments of silver to Bombay. In view of the present extensive withdrawals of silver coin from Calcutta, this desire will doubtless be intensified by additional silver shipments for mintage during the next few weeks, and it is questionable, under these circumstances, whether the price of silver, which now stands at 28 9-16 for cash and at 28 3-8 for the forward position, will again fall back, as it did two weeks ago; not, at any rate, until the Government of India has obtained its requirements. That the Government will be compelled to enter the Market as a buyer on an extensive scale is a foregone conclusion, unless it is prepared to reduce its stocks of the metal to an unusually low figure, and any great reduction in silver values cannot, therefore, be expected. Be this as it may, however, the Government will certainly not buy more silver than absolute necessity demands, for the present season is exceptional in many respects, and changed conditions are sure to ensue at the commencement of the New Year. The existing high price of jute, which is quoted to-day at Rs. 85-8 buyers and Rs. 86 to Rs. 87 sellers, cannot, for example continue much longer, and a reaction, all the way round, in jute as well as in other industries, may be anticipated during the next few months. In the meantime, however, considerable purchases of the metal must be made, and to-day's quotation must therefore be regarded as a settled figure, with slight variations, for some time to come. The Bank of Bengal issued this afternoon the following Memorandum :—

### LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Head Office | Balance at | Rs. 46,64,985 dec. |
| Government Branches | Balance at | ,, 11,58,257 do. |
| Other Deposits | | ,, 47,91,312 inc. |
| Post Bills | | ,, 5,15,702 do. |

### ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank's Investments | Rs. | 7,32,834 dec. |
| Loans | ,, | 5,35,222 do. |
| Accounts of Credit | ,, | 30,74,765 inc. |
| Mercantile Bills | ,, | 1,94,971 do. |
| Cash at Head Office | ,, | 29,99,058 dec. |
| Do. at Branches | ,, | 2,48,010 inc. |

### FINANCIAL CRISIS: PAST AND PRESENT.

With the exception of a slight dislocation of business caused by the suspension of the local branch of the People's Bank, Calcutta has not yet shared in the bad effects created elsewhere by the financial crises in Bombay, Karachi and the Punjab. There is wide-spread uneasiness in the city, nevertheless, and although any sign of panic is carefully repressed the Local Exchanges are by no means free from anxiety. Banks are particularly sensitive, and there are one or two concerns of the sort, of the inferior type, to which suspicion is now directed, and as a run on these institutions may occur at any moment it is quite within the bounds of possibility that Calcutta may have her own financial troubles at an early date. Even our big, well-founded banking institutions are not in a happy mood; and when a few days ago, an ambiguous little paragraph appeared in a local print concerning one of them—a paragraph that would have been ignored two months ago—an urgent request came immediately from the management, that all references to the affairs of the bank should be withheld until the existing tension has passed away. I mention this incident in order to show the feeling of uneasiness that generally prevails in financial and commercial circles as a result of recent failures. A run on a bank is always a serious matter, however sound the concern may be, for a bank cannot fully liquidate its securities at a moment's notice, and it is not difficult, therefore, to understand and to appreciate the apprehension experienced by bank managers.

## FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

*Seeds*—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship 62£; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship 53½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship 48; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship 45½; Oct.-Nov.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Calcutta Linseed dull 44-6; Oct.-Nov.; London, sellers.

*Wheat.*—Australian Wheat unchanged :—Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 36½; Oct.-Nov.; London sellers dull.

*Rubber.*—Para Rubber 3 Oct.-Nov.; Buyers.

*Sugar.*—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 13-1½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; firm in good demand. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-3½; nominal Jan.-March; neglected. German Beet-root 88 % 9-11½; sellers October; steady fair demand. 10-2½; sellers May;. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 14-1½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-9½; November; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-8½; November; value. Java Sugar quiet unchanged.

*Linseed.*—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 42; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg sellers firm.

*Cottonseed.*—Bombay Cottonseed 6-12-6; Oct.-Nov.; Hull sellers quiet.

## MISSING CURRENCY NOTES FOUND.

Enquiries regarding the currency notes for Rs. 2,000 reported to have been stolen from the safe of Manilal Leherchand, resulted in their having been discovered on Saturday morning concealed under the safe. No clue however has yet been obtained as to who removed them and placed them underneath the safe.

## ACCIDENT ON BOARD.

Abdul Kader, a serang on board the steamship Divanha, died at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday morning as a result of serious internal injuries sustained in falling from the ship's ladder on to the deck, a height of fifteen feet. The deceased had climbed up to fix a pipe on the top mast when one of the rungs gave way and fell causing him to trip and fall.

## BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

### Banks.

| Name and Amount paid up. | When Div. Paid. | Last Div. | Approximate Quotation. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | R |
| Bank of Bombay .. .. | Jan.July | 13% | 1,600 |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 .. | do. | 6% | 64 |
| Bank of Bengal .. .. | do. | 14% | 173 |
| Bank of Madras .. .. | do. | 12½ | 1451 |
| Bank of Rangoon .. .. | | 6% | 101 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50. .. | do. | 8% | 70 |
| Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10 .. | do. | 7½% | 12 |
| The Central Bank of India Rs. 25. .. .. | .. | 6 | 2-2 |
| The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15. .. .. | .. | 6¼ | 1 4 19 |
| Specie Bank Rs. 50. .. | Jan-July | 9% | 45 |
| Standard Bank Rs. 50. | .. | 6% | 48 |
| Standard Bank P. Alli- | .. | .. | |
| Standard Bank P. .. .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld | Jan.-Aug. | 14% | 282 |
| Allahabad Bank .. .. | .. | 18% | 361 |
| The Poona Bank (Old issue) Rs. 30 .. .. | June | 10% | 40 |
| (New Issue) Rs. 15 .. | do. | | 17 |
| Punjab National Bank .. | | 10% | 175 |
| EXCHANGEG BANKS | | | |
| Chtced Bank .. .. | | | |
| Mer antle Bank .. .. | | 16% | £60 |
| £ 12 A | .. | 7% | £19 |
| 12 B | do. | 7% | £18-10 |
| ongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. .. .. | Feb.-Aug. | £4 | £87½ |
| stern Bank, Ld, £4 .. | New | 5% | 84.8 |
| Hatiobal Bank of £12 .. | Sep.Marc | 14% | 600 |

### Spinning and Weaving Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad advance .. | May-Oct. | 25 | 905 |
| Elliance .. .. .. | Apl-Oct. | Nil | 75 |
| gerar Manufacturing .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Bo Cotton Manufacturing. | .. | .. | 165 |
| Bo Dying and M, Co., .. | .. | 25 | 640 |
| Bombay United .. .. | May-Nov. | 25 | 495XD |
| Century .. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 6 | 235 |
| Central India .. .. | May.-Nov. | 65 | 1,000 |
| China .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 50 | 625 |
| Chinoi Silk .. .. | .. | 20 | 400 |
| Colaba Land and Mill .. | Mar.-Sep. | 30 | 1,345 |
| Coronation Mills .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 492 |
| Connaught .. .. .. | do. | Nil. | 100 |
| Coorla .. .. .. | April | 40 | 640 |
| Crescent .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 6 | 102-8 |
| Crimbhoy .. .. .. | do. | 10 | 210 |
| David .. .. .. | May.-Nov. | 20 | 510 |
| Edward Sasson .. .. | .. | 8 | 180 |
| Emperor Edward .. .. | .. | 25 | 480 |
| Empress .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | .. | 150 |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. .. | May | 20 | 470 |
| Framjee Petit .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | 1,435 |
| Finlay Mills. .. .. | .. | 7-8 | 312-8 |
| Gold Mohur. .. .. | .. | 25 | 500 |
| Hindustan .. .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 45 | 630XD |
| Howard and Bullough .. | do. | 15 | 500 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | do. | 60 | 1,325 |
| Imperial Cotton .. .. | do. | Nil | 150 |
| Indian Dyeing and Bleaching .. .. | .. | 4 | 10 |
| Indian Manufacturing .. | do. | 40 | 425 |
| Indo-China Manufg. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 60 | 1.055 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. | Dec. | 4 | 140 |
| James Greaves .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | Nil | 240 |
| Jamshed Manufg. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 6½ | 120 |
| Jewraj Balco .. .. | May | 20 | 400 |
| Jubilee Mills .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nill | 290 |
| Khandesh Rs. 610 .. | June-Dec. | 25 | 900 |
| Khatao .. .. .. | May.-Nov. | 45 | 1,340 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. | Mar.-Aug. | 25 | 705 |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. .. | April | 60 | 1,240 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi .. | June-Dec. | 75 | 1,215 |
| Madras United .. .. | June-Dec. | 60 | 2,160 |
| Maneckjee Petit .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 50 | 3,000 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | .. | Nill | 100 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | Apl.-Oct. | 115 | 2975 |
| Nawab of Cambay .. | .. | 30 | 350 |
| New Great Eastern .. | Apl.-Oct. | 7 | 215 |
| New City of Bombay .. | Mar.-Sep. | 30 | 960 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. | Jan.-July | 7 | 145 |
| Presidency .. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | Nil | 390 |
| Ripon .. .. .. | do. | Nil | 250 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. .. | April | Yr.50 | 850½ |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | do. | Yr.35 | 420 |
| Shoiapore .. .. .. | June.-Dec. | 250 | 4,600 |
| S. Maharatta .. .. | Nov. | .. | 55 |
| Standard Mills .. .. | May-Nov. | 40 | 1200 |
| Sun .. .. .. | Oct. | .. | 100 |
| Surat Rice Mill .. .. | May | 15 | 200 |
| Swan .. .. .. | New O | 10 | 260 |
| Swadeshi .. .. .. | May-Oct. | 50 | 1470 |
| Textile .. .. .. | Apl.-Oct. | 60 | 1200 |
| Union Mill .. .. | .. | Nil. | 250 |
| Vishnu Cotton .. O. | .. | Nil. | 4 0 |
| P. | .. | Nil. | 630 |
| Western India .. .. | Sep. | 45 | 560XD |
| Mysore Spinning .. .. | July | 15 | 240 |

### Press Companies.

| | | Last Div. | Year Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar .. | May | 300 | 4,800 |
| Albert Kurraches .. | Nov. | 45 | 500 |
| Breul's Cawnpore .. | Aug. | 6% | 120 |
| The Bellary Press .. | Dec. | 15 | 200 |
| Broach City .. .. | Oct. | 14 | 130 |
| Fort .. .. | Nov. | 5 | 199 |
| Godavery Valley .. | .. | 6 | 93 |
| Harvey and Sabhpty .. | July | 40 | 725 |
| Hindustan P.&M. .. | .. | 15 | 725 |
| Hingolee .. .. | Sept. | 5 | 70 |
| Indian Cotton .. .. | Oct. | 8½ | 185XD |
| Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. .. | .. | 7% | 700 |
| Khangaum .. .. | Sept. | 30 | 365 |
| Mahmudpura Ctn. .. | " | 7½ | 100 |
| Mahuva .. .. | Oct. | Nil. | 125 |
| Mercantile .. .. | do. | Nil. | 20 |
| Manmar Manufacturing .. | Aug. | 12½ | 230 |
| New East India .. | Sep. | 78 | 910 |
| New Mofussil Co., .. | Nov. | 50 | 335 |
| New Berar .. .. | Oct. | 35 | 330 |
| New Price of Wales .. | do. | 45 | 750 |
| Sind .. .. .. | Nov. | 30 | 250 |
| Surat City .. .. | Oct. | 20 | 235 |
| Aalkart, U.P. Ld., .. | Sept. | 40 | 330 |
| Aardwan G. P. .. | .. | 12 | 135 |

### Railway Companies.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. | Feb.-July | 6½ | 66 3 |
| Amritsar Patty .. | Mar.-Aug. | 6% | 139 |
| Central Provinces R llway Rs. 75 .. | Jan.-July. | 4 | 91-8 |
| Dhond Baramati Rs. 80. .. | | 4% | 145 |
| Guzerat Ialys. Rs. 100 .. | | 4 | 115 |
| Hind Light Rys. .. | June-Dec. | | 142 |
| Kapti valley Railway Co., | Apl.-Aug. | 7½ | 570 |
| Ahmedabads Dholaka Rly | Sep.-Aug. | 5½% | 131 |

### Miscellaneous Companies.

| | | Last Div. | Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| ck Ashdown Co. .. | Oct.-May | Nil. | 150 |
| ia U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 .. | August | Nil. | 13 |
| Bamankua .. .. | .. | | 4 |
| Backbay Bath .. | | | |
| Badham Pile .. | | 2 | 93 |
| Baroda Tram Co., .. | Jan.-Aug. | Nil. | 45 |
| Bo. Buma T. Corpr.' .. | .. | 15 | 760 |
| Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. | Feb.-Aug. | 6% 5% | 171 196 |
| Bombay Ice Manufg. .. | H. yearly | 20 | |
| Bombay Flour Mill .. | Mar.-Oct. | 30 | 900 |
| Bo. Land and Building .. | .. | 5 | 500 |
| Bombay Steam O .. .. | Mar.-Sep. | 6% | 227-8 |
| Navigation Co., P. .. | Sep.-Oct. | 20% | 265 |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. .. | April | 30Hyr | 26 |
| City of Bombay Building Co., .. | Dec.-Jan. | 8 | 455 |
| Delhi Flour .. .. | Sept. | 30 | .. |
| Emprire of I. L. Rs. 50. | | .. | 110 |
| Indian Mercantle In Co. Ltd., Rs. 20. .. | Dec. | 30 1½ | 530 25 |
| Indian Cotton Oil Company. O { Old 100 New Issue 75 | June | 7% .. .. | 105 80 |
| P .....100 .. | Oct.-July | 7% .. | 200 .. |
| John Roberts & Co.' .. | July. | 10% | 182 |
| Jost' Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. .. | do. | 10% | 41 |
| Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 .. | .. | 12 | 181 |
| Karraches Landing Rs. 75. | July. | .. | 108 |
| Marks & Co., .. .. | .. | 15 | 101 |
| Marsland Pre Co., OO .. | .. | Nil. | 79 |
| Marsland Price Co., P. .. | .. | 7% | 74 |
| Napier Hotel Co., .. | May | Rs. 3½ | 35 |
| O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 | July. | 20 | 505 |
| Phillips & Co., .. .. | Sept. | 10% | 35 |
| Port Canning Co., .. | .. | 45 | 800 |
| Shivraipur Synd, etc., .. | | | 21-4 |
| Sidar Carbic G's Co., .. | Mar.-Aug. | .. | 70 |
| Soundy & Co., .. .. | .. | Nil. | 30 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Co., O. D. P. | Jan. .. & July | .. .. | 82 155 171 |
| Tata Hydro Electric .. | .. | 4% | 1050 |
| " P. 800 .. | .. | .. | 900 |
| Tacker & Co., 800 .. | .. | 17% | 200 |
| Telephone & Co., .. | May | Rs. 2½ | 74 |
| Treacher & Co., .. | July | Rs. 15 | 810 |

Buyer 28—Seller Nom—Nominal rates
OP—ex-dividend XD Mr-dividend.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## A BOLD EARLY MORNING THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnik charged one Sagoo Hanuman a Hindu, with the theft of a watch and chain and Rs. 1-8 in cash, the property of one Bagwandas residing at Duncan Road, Byculla. The accused was arrested on suspicion last Friday at Null Bazaar endeavouring to dispose of the watch and chain by auction sale. On enquiries being made it was discovered that very early on Saturday morning the accused had entered the complainant's house when all the residents were asleep, and carried away a vest which had in its pockets the watch and chain and Re. 1-8. The accused pleaded guilty and admitting four previous convictions was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

## ACCIDENT IN DOCKS.

### WHEAT SACKS FALL ON WOOD PILFERER.

On Friday last one of the many minor accidents which take place almost daily in the Docks came in the form of retribution to two coolie women who were engaged in removing, presumably for use as firewood, wood used for propping up a consignment of cargo lying on one of the wharfs in Victoria Dock. Wood used for this purpose, to be technically correct, is known as dunnage and it suffers many depredations from petty pilferers on the outlook for cheap fuel, while, the collapse of the freight which the stolen dunnage is supposed to support often gives the hands in the docks much unnecessary trouble in restacking and repropping fallen goods.

In the case in question the two labouring women named Bali Bai (45) and Pushi Bai (40), while they were pulling away the wooden props from some stacks of wheat sacks, seven loaded sacks at the top of the pile overbalanced and fell on the two women pinning them to the ground. Bali Bai's cries attracted the attention of some people in the vicinity, who, when they had extricated her, found that she was suffering from a fracture of the right shoulder. Her companion escaped with no injury more serious than a severe fright. The injured woman was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to be treated.

## P. AND O. OFFICERS' STRIKE.

In connection with Reuter's telegram to the effect that the officers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have decided to strike, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" who interviewed some officers of the Company now in Bombay, was informed that that part of the message was authentic which stated that the officers' grievances had been too long ignored. Time after time the officers had represented in a perfectly reasonable manner that they did not receive pay on the same scale as other lines, and that they were expected to live in a manner out of all proportion with the remuneration they received for their services. These representations and petitions had been steadily ignored by the P. and O. Company's directors and it was undoubtedly for this reason that any action had been taken. Officers in Bombay stated that they could not say anything further on the matter, as, beyond the mere statement cabled out by Reuter, they were not acquainted with the details of the situation at Home at this early stage.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., Assistant Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas Empire of India District No. 1, (Parsi Division) and Honorary Secretary, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, while on his tour in Bombay, will visit the Bombay Corps of the Brigade on Tuesday next the 28th instant at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, when all the members of the Parsi Division are asked to attend in uniform.

## ALASTOR THE MYSTIC.

We are given to understand that Alastor left Bombay on Saturday for Hyderabad, where he will give receptions daily during the visit of H. E. the Viceroy, also during the progress of the Bazaar to be held in the Residency ground on November 4th and 5th. He is expected to return to Bombay on November 12.

## THEOSOPHICAL CONFERENCE AT TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 25.

The first Travancore Provincial Theosophical Conference began this morning at the local Anantha Lodge with Mr. B. P. Wadia, the Parsee itinerary lecturer, who has specially come here, in the chair. After the meeting of the Esoteric section in the early morning, proceedings began at 8-30 when the Hon. Mr. Ranada Rao, a High Court Judge, the president of the local lodge, welcomed the delegates. He gave the early history of how theosophy was first established here about 35 years ago by Colonel Olcott and also traced its present condition in Trivandrum, adding that Mr. Justice Sadasiva Iyer was largely responsible for its present working condition here. This was followed by a stirring address on the "Message of Theosophy to Modern India" by Mr. Wadia. Other lectures lasted till 10-30 when the conference adjourned for breakfast. Last evening Mr. B. H. Wadia delivered an inspiring address on the principles of Theosophy in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall which was crowded by an appreciative audience. The delegates from Madras and other places have arrived.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

October 25th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. Fultala | Cocklin | Rangoon Oct. 15 |
| S.S. Konig | Coltzan | Darsaalam Oct.12. |
| S.S. Lhasa | Cutbuah | Karachi Oct. 23. |
| S.S. Dwarka | Moxon | Busreh Oct 16. |

## DEPARTURES.

October 25th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. City of Bombay | Gray | Karachi. |
| S.S. Hellas | Berg | Bangkok. |
| S.S. Salsette | Vine | Aden. |
| S.S. Ludgate | Nicholson | Garston. |
| S.S Zillah | Nanscawan | Calcutta. |
| S.S. Ilford | Nicolle | Bumbury. |
| S.S. Okenfels | Knappe | Calcutta. |

October 26th.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baron Dalmeny | Gordon | Philadelphia. |

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Steamer | Abydos | for Mauritius. |

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of York outward bound left Liverpool on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Sparta outward bound passed Perim and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 30th instant.

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Benares outward bound passed the Canal on the 23rd instant and is due to arrive at Karachi early morning of the 2nd proximo.

The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th instant and due in Bombay on Tuesday the 28th instant.

"The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Calcutta" passed the Canal on the 24th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 3rd proximo."

S. S. Fultala.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Fultala, 2,702 tons, Captain C. G. Cocklin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she had left on October 15th with a general cargo.

S. S. Konig.—The German East Africa Line steamer Konig, 3,176 tons, Captain T. Coltzan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Darasalam, which port she had left on October 12th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on October 23rd with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Hellas.—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ludgate.—The steamer Ludgate, 2,390 tons, Captain H. Nicholson, sailed on Saturday for Garston, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Maxon, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on October 16th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Zillah:—The steamer Zillah, 2,412 tons, Captain A. Manscawan, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ilford.—The steamer Ilford, 2,786 tons, Captain F. T. Nicolle, sailed on Saturday for Bombay with ballast.

S. S. Okenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Okenfels, 3,541 tons, Captain L. Knapps, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

SATURDAY October 25th, 1913.

P. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shed | Steamer | Capt. Agnt |
| C. & R. | Barenfels | Englage W. & A. G. & Co |
| F. | Kirkdae | Gibson J. F. & Co |
| G. | Kanzler | Smith D. M. Khandwant |
| H. | Homayun | Murch F. M. & Co |
| P. | Chupra | Macfadlen M. M & Co |

V. DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Seistan | Forbes M. M. & Co |
| 2. | Castalia | Mitchell W. & A. G. & Co |
| 3. | Ardgair | Auld J. M. & Co. |
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# PRESIDENTS AND THE PRESS.

## FEATURE OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

### MR. BRYAN'S POWER IN THE PULPIT.

A feature of American politics which was a source of considerable astonishment to Lord Haldane was the intimate confidence into which the President takes the newspaper Press of the country, says the Washington correspondent of the "Daily News." When told that the President twice a week invites the accredited correspondents of home and foreign newspapers to a Cabinet meeting at which he challenges them to cross-examine him on questions of national or international policy, the Lord Chancellor exclaimed: "I wonder what would happen if we did that in Downing-street?" As a matter of fact English newspapers are occasionally made the medium for Ministrial pronouncements; but there is no regular communication between Ministers and the Press outside the daily question hour in the House of Commons. In the United States Congress there is no such thing. Cabinet Ministers have no seats in either Chamber, and if Parlimentary questions were asked at all they would be answered not by a member of the Administration, but by the Speaker of the House.

So there is more justificatoin for the President of the United States to seek the personal co-operation of the newspapers. President Roosevelt began it. He called us "Boys," many of us by our Christian names, allowed us to chat with him, even when he was being shaved by the White House barber, discussed his plans for "busting" the Trusts, but always laid down the maxim that, though we might convey the spirit of his policies, we must never quote him directly.

#### A FRIENDLY CHAT.

President Taft continued this practice. When he had dismissed Mr. Knox, Mr. Wickersham, and the rest of his Cabinet on a Tuesday afternoon he would go for a twenty minutes canter on horseback, while we were perhaps kicking our heels under the White House mahogany. The Press Cabinet would all be seated when, in riding breeches and leggings, he would usher himself into the Executive Room, laugh i nhis hearty fashion, greet us as if we were all his valued personal friends, and command us to "fire away."

We didn't all speak at once, but usually employed some spokesman who had aspirations towards the Bar—as Pressmen both in London and Washington often appear to have—and Bill Taft (as everybody affectionately called him) would answer the questions, and not fence with us. He invariably trusted us to embody in our messages, whether to New York, Boston, or Chicago, or across the Atlantic, the substance of what he was saying—the keynote of the particular policy his Administration was handling. The advantage of this plan was that the following day every prominent newspaper in the country published an article presenting the Government's attitude on some national issue, gathered not from idle and often ill-informed gossip, but directly and literally inspired by "the highest authority."

#### PRESIDENTIAL ACCESSIBILITY.

President Wilson has shown no disposition to discontinue these Press cabinets. The old members were at first somewhat afraid of him, as if they were schoolboys hesitating to examine the headmaster. The President is more diplomatic and cautious than his immediate predecessors. He seems to weigh every syllable before he utters it; and when he hints that he cannot talk about some specific question everybody realises that no amount of coaxing could induce Mr. Wilson to change his mind.

Of the three Presidents I have known, Mr. Taft was the most approachable. He never tired of telling an amusing story, and with good-natured patience he would listen to the most pronounced "chestnut." Once when we had inquired after the health of the "first lady in the land"—Mrs. Taft was ill in New York at the time—his face lit up with a warm smile, as he replied. "Thank you, gentlemen. Helen has just telephoned to say her mother is much better." I don't think President Wilson could show such charming familiarity as that.

Presidents and the Heads of the State Departments are amazingly accessible. They are always glad to see anyone who has a genuine business engagement. If an American citizen who desired an appointment with the President or the Secretary of State had palmed off on him a pompous subordinate official the country might ring with the outrage. There is a fierce light beating on public men in Washington; and they take good care to remain in the popular esteem.

#### A POTENT FORCE.

Just now the newspapers are engaged in the congenial pastime of heaping ridicul upon the Secretary of State for delivering Chautauqua lectures at £50 apiece, insisting he is having insufficient regard for the dignity of his profession. One of them offers him £1,600 a year if he will stick to the Foreign Office—a piece of impertinence which an admiring contemporary calls "the most blistering indictment that we have yet seen o the shameless sordidness of the Secretary." Mr. Bryan doesn't treat the newspaper correspondents with an over-abundance of cordiality, and the consequence is they persist i the fictitious story that his addresses are sandwiched between the performance of Swiss yodellers and the turkey-trotting of music hall artists.

In this case I do not think the newspaper represent public opinion. Mr. Bryan is perhaps—in the remarkable absence of any great Divine—the most potent moral force in the United States. His forte is oratory and with President Wilson largely directing the Foreign Office the country is glad to find him through the Democratic Chautauqua system ready to employ his leisure hours in educating the rural communities. As one American writer puts it: "If Mr. Bryan had devoted his spare time to knocking a little ball round an 80-acre pasture, afterwards retiring to the club-house and imbibing whiskies and sodas, not a word would have been said. If he had imitated the example of one of America's best known millionaires, and boasted his party had shot 2,200 brace of grouse in Scotland with five guns in a fortnight, his detractors would have been dumb."

You may be quite sure the great body of American citizens prefers that the Secretary of State should find relaxation in making eloquent appeals to the heart and conscience of the common people instead of hunting lions in Central Africa or sharing in the frivolities of the Four Hundred at Newport.

## PRINCESS'S ROMANCE.

### MELUN MOTOR TRAGEDY.

The Paris, correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired the following further details of the Melun motor car tragedy:—

In the trial at Melun, Walter Palmer, chauffeur of a motor-car which in August last ran over and killed a gipsy girl, near Melun, and Baron von Bleichroder, its proprietor, were acquitted, the former of a charge of culpable homicide, and the latter of civil responsibility in the case. It transpired that at the moment when the accident took place, Princes Sophia of Saxe-Weimar was at the steering wheel. The story of the accident is this. The driver of the car, in attempting to pass the two caravans of M. Grujard, a basketmaker, struck the gipsy's child at the very moment when she cried out to her father, who had warned her of her danger. "It's all right. I'm keeping to the pavement." The child's skull was fractured, and she died almost instantaneously. Before the examining magistrate, the chauffeur, Walter Palmer, stated that he had been driving the car at the time of the accident. Statements were also made by the occupants of the car, Baron von Bleichroder, and two ladies, whose names were given as Madame and Mdlle. Deroda.

There was a sensation in court on October 9 when the chauffeur's counsel, Mc. Lustin, read before the Court sworn statements made by the occupants of the car, which proved that not Walter Palmer, but "Mdlle. Deroda," had been driving when the child was run over, and, further, that "Mdlle. Deroda" was none other than the pathetic heroine of the Heidelberg tragedy, Princess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar, and that "Madame Deroda" was her mother. These statements were confirmed by the chauffeur, who said that Mdlle. Deroda—that is, the Princess Sophia—often took the steering wheel, and that she was a keen motorist and expert driver.

"Then," broke in the presiding magistrate, "your first statement before the magistrate was false from beginning to end——"

The chauffeur protested. Nothing, he said was untrue in his declaration, except his statement that the responsibility of the accident was his, and his alone. He made this false statement in order not to compromise the Princess, and he had done so of his own free initiative. No one had either promised or given him anything.

"But why this change of attitude?" asked the magistrate. "Do you know that Mdlle. Deroda has died since the accident?"

"I do," answered Palmer shortly.

The father of the dead child was then heard. He acknowledged that he had received a sum of £600 in compensation for his child's death.

As I wried you yesterday, the Court dismissed the case against both the chauffeur Palmer and the owner of the car, Baron Hans von Bleichroder.

## WOMAN OF 72 WHO "MARRIED FOR COMFORT."

The quarrels of an aged couple were investigated at Clerkenwell Police Court on October 7, when Henry Davey, aged 87, of Copenhagen-street, Islington, said to be the oldest cabman in London, was summoned by his wife, aged 72, for desertion. The woman said they had been married four years. They both had the old age pension. Each party accused the other of intemperance.

Mr. d'Eyncourt (to the wife): Will you have him back?—Yes, sir.

(To the old man): Will you go back?—No, never no more. I told her that scores of times before I left her. I've always kept a good home for her.

Defendant added: "There's hundreds of old couples live on the 10s., but she wants three parts for ale and treating her friends after I've gone to bed."

Mr. d'Eyncourt (to Mrs. Davey): What did you marry for?—To get a little bit of comfort—(laughter)—not for him to come home intoxicated.

Mr. d'Eyncourt told the wife she could have a judicial separation if she liked, but he could make no order for allowance.

She said she did not wish for a separation, and the summons was dismissed.

## TURKISH VEIL ARRIVES IN PARIS.

The Powers are about to sanction another seizure from Turkey: the Turkish veil. The order has gone forth. It is Paris *chic* this year to be heavily veiled, so that the lower part of the features are completely hidden, says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

The Oriental mode sems to have descended with fury upon this city of elegance. Yesterday at the Pix d'Automne at Longchamp, the strangest fashions promenaded in the enclosure. Some women had the look of lampshades, thanks to floating draperies from the waist; others were rolled round with spirals, and may be likened to corkscrews. Enlarged at the hips, the dress became very tight at the feet.

Some resurrectionists of a former fashion wore a hobble about the knees; their neighbours seemed as if their clothes had been pinned upon them in the dark. The 'series" of chiffon responded to no regular system; it was as blind as Monte Carlo. The latest vogue is to appear as like a package as possible.

The taste is deplorable. Apparently there is no court of appeal. The master dressmaker imposes his will; the slaves submit. That Vatican of fashion, the Rue de la Paix, suffers no discussion of its bulls and creeds.

# PEACE OF EUROPE.

## FACTORS MAKING FOR PEACE AND WAR.

### VAST DANGER ELUDING EFFORTS OF DIPLOMACY.

Dr. E. J. Dillon, the famous special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," writing from Madrid, says:—

"Pessimism continues to prevail throughout Europe, despite the market progress made by diplomacy in the Near East and the satisfactory settlement of the differences between Bulgaria and Turkey.

"I have visited the principal European statesmen who are now in various watering-places, and have also been privileged to discuss the subject with the Sovereigns of certain countries most nearly interested in the maintenance of peace.

#### THE FEARS OF STATESMAN.

"One important proposition, however, is accepted by all the personages, namely, the Peace of Bucharest will be of short duration and the equilibrium resulting in the Near East from the recent wars and the ensuing treaties is unstable, because it is dependent, not upon the will of certain States to fulfil their written undertakings, but upon their inability to break their pledges with profit.

"The misgivings of European statesmen are derived from their disbelief in the capacity of the Albanians for self-government, and their conviction that the conditions under which the experiment must be tried are superlatively inauspicious. The conclusion to which they are forced is that the Near-Eastern problem will be kept alive until it culminates in another war. Nor is this the worst that may happen. If Albania manages to exist, and let her neighbours exist, Europe will have ample grounds for satisfaction. An independent Albania, however distasteful the new State may be to its Slav neighbours, is the sole way of harmonising interests which must otherwise become hostile and lead to fateful international complications. The independence of Albania is but the realisation of an accord between Austria and Italy, commonly called the noli-me-tangere agreement, by which each Power undertook to keep its hands off that country.

#### THE ALBANIAN TROUBLE.

"Now, if the Albanians, moved by an inborn spirit of unrest, or suborned by scheming neighbours, should embark on a series of feuds resulting in anarchy, or molest the nations around them, nothing will remain but foreign intervention, which means, of course, the intervention of Austria and Italy. In this case, Austria would pacify Northern Albania and Italy the Southern districts, including Valona. As neither State can allow the other to possess itself of Valona the resulting situation would become peculiarly embarrassing.

"Whether the present differences between Turkey and Greece are likely to culminate in hostilities is a question I put to every Minister and Chief of State with whom I conversed on the international situation, and the reply returned by almost all was an emphatic negative. Sorely needing money from the Powers, the Porte cannot afford to estrange their sympathies by upsetting their solemnly-pronounced decision respecting the islands, which Greece accepts beforehand. The recovery of the islands would, with the exception of those which command the Dardanelles, be of little value to the Ottoman State."

#### TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Dr. Dillon goes on to give certain startling facts with regard to the relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, of which he says: "None of my illustratious informants had an inkling. I am able to affirm categorically and with exact positive knowledge of the facts that *between Turkey and Bulgaria negotiations, having for their object to despoil Greece of part of her recent conquests, have been carried on with extreme keeness.* The outward tokens of Bulgaria's zeal were the concessions so readily assented to by Sofia respecting Kirk Kilisse and Dimotika. That Bulgaria's proposals were reciprocated is a statement for which I likewise vouch. I may add that unless the Porte can justify this transaction with Bulgaria by exhibiting much greater gains than those embodied in the treaty, the Opposition, especially among the officers, will include this unnatural *rapprochment* in its indictment of the present Cabinet.

"Those are the principal grounds which, to my thinking, weaken considerably the improbability of hostilities. Europe, however, disposes of adequate means of imposing a peace policy upon the Young Turks.

"Bulgaria's plight is desperate," adds Dr. Dillon. "Her unique hope is to weaken the enemies who encompass her, and this she can accomplish only by egging the Turks and Albanians on against them. A few weeks ago Bulgaria was befriended by Russia and Austria. To-day she stands alone with a disorganised army, shattered finances, and exhausted economic resources.

#### AUSTRIA V. ITALY.

"Many statesmen gave expression to uneasiness on the score of the growing unpleasantness between Austria and Italy. The tumultuous agitation for the creation of an Italian university in Austria, the exclusive measures recently adopted against Italians by the Austrian Administration, and kindred misunderstandings, fill them with apprehension, and more than one distinguished public man expressed his belief that war will break out between Austria and Italy within the next couple of years. This forecast surprised me greatly, coming from well-informed statesmen. It is superfluous to analyse the grounds for their anticipation, which I am unable to share. On the contrary, I am certain Austria and Italy are faster political friends than ever before.

#### ITALY V. FRANCE.

"As in days of yore Austria was Europe's breakwater against Islam so to-day she presents a powerful barrier to the inflow of Slavdom into Adriatic regions, where the Slavs are counted among the most redoubtable enemies of Italy. In sober truth, therefore, Austria and Italy are more intimately and permanently associated than ever before, and those who reckon with war between them in the near future are singularly misinformed.

"An immeasurably greater danger, which seemed hardly suspected by any but those whom it concerns, is the rapidly increasing rivalry between France and Italy. That is indeed a source of vast danger, which is all the more formidable that it eludes the efforts of diplomacy to remove it. That, however, is another chapter."

## LIFE IN BASUTOLAND.

### WHERE FINES ARE PAID IN CATTLE.

An intensely interesting glimpse of everyday life in a little-known native State in South Africa was given to a "Daily News" representative in mail week by M. Edouard Jacottet, of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society at Morija, Basutoland, who has spent thirty years among the natives.

M. Jacottet, who is himself a native of Switzerland, has returned to Europe for his furlough, and is paying a brief visit to this country, largely in order to attend a Basutoland conference convened by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society.

Basutoland is described by M. Jacottet as a prosperous and well-governed territory beginning to suffer from the pressure of over-population.

"It is practically a huge reserve," he explained. "Liquor laws are very strict, and no intoxicants may be imported without a special order from the British Resident. There are no concessions, and white settlers are only admitted on permits from the Resident.

"The natives themselves live under a kind of feudal system. There is a paramount chief of the whole country, and lesser chiefs for each village. There is no private ownership of land, but each village has its own tract, which is divided up into allotments held by individuals rent free only so long as they keep it under proper cultivation. If they allow it to become derelict it reverts to the common stock to be redistributed.

"Cattle are the medium of exchange. Criminals fined at the native courts pay their penalties in cattle, and successful farmers invest their savings in animal stock." Life and property, M. Jacottet added, are absolutely safe in Basutoland, and crimes against women almost unknown.

Under the civilising influences of Christian missions Basutoland is entering on a transition stage. Industrial schools are being introduced where such crafts as masonry, carpentry, shoemaking, and saddlery are being taught. Western habits of life, too, are finding their way in, many well-to-do natives building themselves square two-storey houses, while chairs, and to a lesser degree bedsteads, are becoming familiar objects.

Education is making steady headway, so much so that the omnivorous literary tastes of some of the mission school pupils are viewed almost with concern. "Too much Marie Corelli." M. Jacottet explained—a remark which calls up strange conceptions of what Western life must appear as seen through Basuto eyes in the works of the modern novelist.

The Basutos, however, are not dependent on European literature. "One of our boys," said M. Jacottet, "brought me the manuscript of a most remarkable imaginative story, and it is now in a second edition. Since then he has written a love story, and I have with me here his third work, a kind of novel worked out in the setting of the old traditions of the native legends. It is something like a Rider Haggard story, but ten times better, for the Basuto boy has got into his novel the veritable living soul of the country."

This book, which M. Jacottet hopes to have translated and published in Hamburg, should be a notable addition to the libraries of anthropologists.

## THE VIRTUES OF SOOT.

### WHY LONDONERS LIVE LONG?

So far from there being any peril in soot-fall, declares a correspondent in the "Daily Graphic," it is a blessing in disguise.

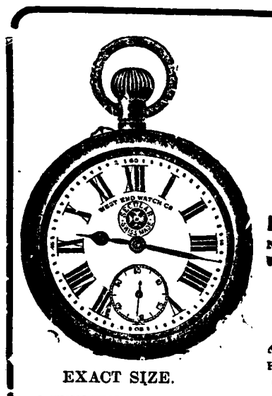
"I will go further" (adds the writer), "and affirm that the real Londoner (or 'Cockney,' if you like it) owes his notoriously good health solely to the atmosphere of London. I maintain that even long residents in London gradually absorb so much carbon (in the form of soot) into their system that they are, to all intents and purposes, like walking filters, and their food is naturally purified.

"As to their lungs, it must be obvious that, coated as they are with carbon, and nourished on it, their lives are greatly prolonged. The London atmosphere is rich in natural food for the body; the first sensation the poor, misguided people have who rush to the country for health is one of hunger; the raw air rasps them, and they are told to call their new appetite 'the benefits of country air.' The London air is grease, the country air is oil, and every one knows (to use a motoring expression) which is best for the gear-box.

"As for the London fogs, I mean the real London 'particulars,' as I think they are called Londoners should be duly grateful. No finer bath for internal diseases of every kind was ever known, and I have met even foreigners who ingeniously remarked afterwards that, so far from doing them harm, they somehow felt better for them.'

"Why? Because they absorbed a large dose of nature's lubricant in the shape of grease and carbon, that is, their insides received a winter coating of carbolic ointment that benefited them beyond words. With the teeming millions, closely confined together in London, without the soot, there would be 'peril' indeed.

"And I am not a doctor," concludes the writer—Mr. Frederick Rawlins.

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# SPORT AT HOME.

## Events of The Week.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

After their semi-check at the hands of Sheffield United, the Blackburn Rovers resumed their winning way on Saturday (Oct. 4). The Rovers were without three of their regular side—Chapman, the centre forward, their great international winger, Simpson, and Bradshaw, the half-back.

The substitutes played so well that the regulars were hardly missed. Clennel in the centre, proved himself a great player, while McGhie hardly suffered by comparison with Simpson. Derby County have proved themselves a particularly dangerous side away from home but, on this occasion, they were decisively beaten by 3—1.

Saturday (Oct. 4th), was memorable if only for the return to active service of Harry Hampton, the dashing Aston Villa centre-forward and Charles Thomson, the veteran Sunderland centre-half, who were both suspended for a month in consequence of "getting at" each other in the Cup Final at Crystal Palace in April last.

Curiously enough, both Sunderland and Aston Villa were beaten and the downfall of the former was one of the sensations of the afternoon. At the same time the knowing critic had made a note of Sheffield United's excellent performance on the previous Saturday against Blackburn Rovers, when they were distinctly unlucky not to win. Furthermore, it was felt that the return of Thomson, after so long an absence, might well prove a disadvantage to the Northerners, for whom Hopkins had been playing splendidly in his place. Those who were daring enough to predict a win for Sheffield United, away from home, were justified to the extent of 2—1 and the Yorkshiremen were full value for their victory.

The West Bromwich Aldion—Aston Villa match, on the ground of the former, was a great one and the Albion just about deserved to win by the one goal which was scored. Hampton was anything but a success, but doubtless things were a bit strange to him.

There were great rejoicings at Stamford Bridge, when Chelsea gained their first victory of the season. It was not, however, much to brag about, for Preston North End were painfully slow, and Chelsea owe their 2—0 victory almost entirely to their superior speed. Halse, the ex-Aston Villa forward scored both the goals but he was anything but an ideal centre-forward and would be much more effective in an inside position.

McCall, the international centre-half played a magnificent game for Preston and the amateur, Barlow, on the extreme left wing, was just about the best forward on the field, but the rest of the side were painfully weak. Chelsea will have to show much better form than this to be considered even a moderately good side.

The other Londoners, Tottenham Hotspur, fell at Old Trafford, against Manchester United. The latter are one of the best teams in the county and defeat by them would be no disgrace in the ordinary way. It seems, however, that Tottenham indulged in undesirable tractics and all the three goals scored against them were from free-kicks given for infringements. The 'Spurs' actually led by 1—0 at the interval and the United could only play 10 men then in consequence of one of their forwards being laid out.

In spite of this handicap, however, they simply overwhelmed the Londoners who fell all to pieces. Tottenham Hotspur are by no means carrying out their early promise.

Newcastle went down at Bolton to the Wanderers by 3—1 and are a disappointing side. Everton defeated Middlesbrough readily enough by 2—0, but in justice to the latter it should be said that two of their best men were absent in consequence of injuries. Liverpool suffered the severest reverse of the day in the first division, going down before Sheffield Wednesday by 4—1.

It was a good performance on the part of Burnley to go to Oldham and effect a draw (1—1). Bradford City just got home from the erratic Manchester City by 3—2.

Woolwich Arsenal are sorely disappointing their friends and at home suffered their second defeat of the season at the hands of Bury, who have not yet been beaten. It was anything but an exhilarating game and as one critic tersely put it, "it was a case of a bad side being beaten by a worse!"

There were several glaringly bad decisions by the referee and it was from one of these that Bury scored the only goal. Woolwich Arsenal will certainly not gain promotion on their present form.

Their near neighbours, Clapton Orient, deserved their 1-0 victory over Notts County, but the best performance of the London Second Division clubs was accomplished by Fulham who went to Stockport and defeated the County by 3—1. For years and years Fulham have flattered only to deceive, but they have certainly started this season better than ever before.

Blackpool, at home, won their first victory of the season, defeating Lincoln City by 2—1. Notts Forest, though they did not win, gained their first point in seven matches by drawing 1—1 with Huddersfield Town, in Nottingham. The same score was the result of the Grimsby Town—Barnsley game at Grimsby, while Birmingham, at home, could only draw—also 1—1—with Hull. Nearly all the goals against Birmingham this season have been scored by their own men putting through their goal, and this happened again on Saturday.

The Bristol City—Wolverhampton Wanderers game ended in a goalless draw, but the City, in consequence of injuries had to play several reserves. Leeds City at home proved too fast for Leicester Fosse by 2—1, while Glossop gained their initial success at home, at the expense of Bradford by 2—1.

In the Southern League, Swindon continue their victorious career and are now the only big club which has won all their games. In spite of the fact that they were resting their brilliant international forward, Harold Fleming, they went to Sydenham and defeated Crystal Palace by 1—0.

Reading, at home, were too good for Bristol Rovers by 2—1, while Southampton sustained their great improvement by defeating Merthyr Town—quite a useful side—by 3—0. Plymouth Argyle, the champions, who have proved very disappointing so far, pulled themselves together and defeated their visitors, West Ham United, by the same convincing score. Millwall went to Norwich and drew with the City 2—2. Of the six matches they have played, Millwall have now drawn four, and lost one, a truly remarkable record.

An unpleasant game at Gillingham between the home team and Portsmouth resulted in a 1—0 victory for the visitors, while Northampton at home defeated Brighton and Hove Albion by 2—0. Exeter City's performance in going to Watford and winning by the only goal scored, was distinctly a good one. Coventry, at home, could only draw (2—2) with Cardiff, who have not yet won a match, while Queen's Park Rangers showed improved form by journeying to Southend and defeating the United by 2—1.

In the Scottish League the biggest victories of the day were gained by Hibernians, who defeated Dundee by 4—1, and St. Mirren who vanquished Motherwell by 4—0. Airdrieonians, at home, could only play Flakirk to a goalless draw, while Hamilton Academicals, at home, also drew with Clyde, the score being one all. Glasgow Rangers showed some improvement by defeating Greennock Morton at Greenock by 1—0, while the amateur Queen's Park did very well to go to Partick and draw with the Thistle (1—1).

Celtic, at home defeated Aberdeen by 2—1 and Railth Rovers and Third Lanark drew with Heart of Midlothian and Kilmarnock respectively, no goals being scored in the former game, and one each in the latter.

On Monday (Oct. 6) Dundee had satisfactory revenge for their Saturday's humiliation by, at home, taking it out of Falkirk by 4—1, while Raith Rovers, also at home, played yet another draw (1—1) with Airdrieonians.

On Monday was also played, on the Millwall's Club ground, at New Cross, the Football Association Charity Shield match between the Professionals and the Amateurs.

The professionals had practically an international side in the field, and won by 7—2, the amateurs, though they tried hard, being outclassed. Walden, the Tottenham midget right winger, had the time of his life and fairly juggled with the ball.

Great excitement has been caused by the statement that the great Cup-final will not be played at the Crystal Palace next April. The Football Association have laid down a minimum demand that 120,000 spectators who can see the whole of the proceedings, must be accommodated. The Crystal Palace ground, though most suitable of all in many ways, cannot possibly conform to this condition by April next, and so the Football Association are busy looking round elsewhere.

Another interesting item of news is the statement—with apparently, authority behind it—that the quarrel between the F. A. and the A. F. A. is by no means healed. Certain malcontents in the latter organisation are all out for trouble and are insisting on additions to the original demands of the A. F. A., which had been virtually accepted by the F. A, There is not the faintest hope of these additional demands being accepted and unless these restless spirits can be curbed, the unhappy struggle of which everyone is sick and tired, may be indefinitely prolonged.

### ENGLISH LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

RESULTS TO SATUKDAY, OCTOBER 4 Inclusive

| | Pld. | Won | Lost | Drn. | For. | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blackburn Rovers | 7 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 6 | 13 |
| Manchester United | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| West Bromwich A | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 9 |
| Tottenham Hostpur | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 9 |
| Bolton Wanderers | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 8 |
| Burnley | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 7 |
| Everton | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 7 |
| Sunderland | 7 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 7 |
| Bradford City | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Derby County | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 7 |
| Oldham Athletic | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 7 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 7 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| Newcastle United | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 5 |
| Sheffield United | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 5 |
| Manchester City | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 4 |
| Aston Villa | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| Liverpool | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 4 |
| Chelsea | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 3 |
| Middlesbrough | 6 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 3 |
| Preston North End | 7 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 3 |

### ENGLISH LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4 (Inclusive).

| | Pld. | Won. | Lost | Drn. | For. | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bury | 6 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| Notts County | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 10 |
| Fulham | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 9 |
| Leicester Fosse | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 8 |
| Barnsley | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Wolverhampton W | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Bradford | 6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 11 | 8 |
| Clapton Orient | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| Woolwich Arsenal | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 7 |
| Hull City | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 |
| Bristol City | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 9 | 6 |
| Leeds City | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| Birmingham | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 11 | 5 |
| Huddersfield Town | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Stockport County | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 14 | 4 |
| Grimsby Town | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| Lincoln City | 7 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| Blackpool | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Glossop | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 3 |
| Nottingham Forest | 7 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 16 | 1 |

### SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4 (Inculsive).

| | Pld. | Won. | Lost. | Drn. | For. | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swindon | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 4 | 12 |
| Crystal Palace | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 9 |
| Southampton | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| Northampton | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 9 |
| Reading | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| Gillingham | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 8 |
| Coventry City | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 8 |
| Watford | 9 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 7 |
| Portsmouth | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Brighton and Hove | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| Plymouth Argle | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| Exeter City | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| West Ham | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 6 |
| Norwich City | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 6 |
| Merthyr Town | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| Millwall | 6 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| Southend United | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 13 | 5 |
| Queen's Park Rngrs | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| Bristol Rovers | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Cardiff City | 6 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 |

### SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4 (Inclusive).

| | Pld. | Won. | Lost. | Drn. | For. | Agst. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hearts | 9 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 18 | 4 | 15 |
| Rangers | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 6 | 15 |
| Celtic | 9 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 20 | 8 | 13 |
| Dundee | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 8 | 12 |
| Dumbarton | 6 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 9 |
| Airdrieonians | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Hibernians | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| Falkirk | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 12 | 9 |
| Third Lanark | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| Motherwell | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 8 |
| Morton | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 14 | 8 |
| St. Mirren | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 7 |
| Clyde | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 7 |
| Patrick Thistle | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| Queen's Park | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 15 | 6 |
| Hamilton Acad | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 5 |
| Aberdeen | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 5 |
| Ayr United | 8 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 20 | 4 |
| Raith Rovers | 8 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 4 |
| Kilmarnock | 8 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 20 | 3 |

### RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The pristine pre-eminence of the Harlequins seems to have passed away and on Saturday (Oct. 4) at Twickenham, they experienced yet another defeat. For the first time, fixtures had been arranged with Gloucester and the West Country XV commemorated the initial engagement between the clubs by winning the match by two dropped goals to nothing.

There is no excuse for the Harlequins. They were simply overrun by a better pack, and were not allowed to indulge in any passing. Hamblin, the Gloucester centre three-quarter, dropped both the goals.

Blackheath, on the contrary, are going very strong and scored a fine victory over the United Services who were strongly represented, by 23 points to nothing. The Blackheath forwards, about whom serious doubts have been expressed, played magnificently and the halves and three-quarters consequently had a comparatively easy time. Davies and Oakley, the United Services' interntional halves were completely overplayed by Cumberlege, the Cambridge captain, and Coverdale.

Rosslyn Park gained a surprising victory over the London Scottish by three tries to a goal, while Richmond slaughtered London Hospital by 26 points to 3 after the latter had put up a good fight in the first half. Guy's Hospital had an easier job and vanquished Catford by 32 to 0. St. Bartholomew's fell to the Old Alleynians by 29 points to 7.

The Old Leysians were too strong for London Irish by 14 points to 5 while the Old Blues made a harsh of the R. M. C. (Camberley) by 32 to 8. Old Merchant Taylors, probably the best of all the old boy teams, put up a gallant fight against Newport at Newport but went under by 6 points to nothing.

The great game in the provinces was that at Leicester, between Leicester and the leading Yorkshire club, Headingley. After a great game, the former thoroughly earned a victory by 17 points to 6. Another keen struggle was that between Northampton and Coventry which was won by the former by a try to nothing. Manchester, at home scored two tries to the one obtained by Moseley and Bath defeated Exeter by 9 points to nothing.

In Wales, Bristol, who are a good side this year, put up a game struggle against Cardiff but were beaten by 13 to 6. Pontypool were too good for Penylan by 6 to 3, Llanelly wiped out Bridgend by 22 to 6 Abertillery beat Cheltenham by 14 to 0, and Abravon gained a surprising victory over Neath at Neath by 8 points to 3.

Swansea proved what a powerful side they are by pilling up eighteen points against Devon Albion, without reply.

### BILLIARDS.

H. W. Stevenson, by making a break of 919 in his game against Cecil Harverson, at Thurston's, set up a new record with ivory balls. The game is 20,000 up, Harverson receiving 2,500. The game was begun on Monday (October 6), and on that day Stevenson made a fine 464, and on the next lay made his record break. It was comprised by splendid all-round play.

The previous best was 897 made by Inman last season. Stevenson had previously made 1016, but this was with compositio balls.

### SWIMMING.

The wonderful seventeen-year-old Croydon swimmer, H. E. Annison, gained yet another success on Tuesday (October 7) by winning the 150 yards championship of London at the St. George's Baths. After an exciting race he won by a touch from L. J. Haskins, of the Otter S. C. in 1min. 37secs., which is 1 2-5secs. better than the previous best for this event, which time stands to the credit of J. H. Derbyshire, who did not compete this year.

### LAWN TENNIS.

The covered courts lawn tennis championship reached the semi-final stage at Dulwich on Thursday (October 9). In the men's singles, which carries with it the championship of Europe, F. G. Lowe beat C. J. Tindell Green (6—1, 6—1) and qualified to meet C. P. Dixon to whom the Cambridge captain, Hope Crisp, scratched.

In the men's doubles, also for the championship of Europe, Dixon and Lowe beat Wilkinson and Hill (6—0, 6—4) and Hope Crisp and Tindell Green gained an unexpected victory over A. E. Beamish and Walls Myers (6—4, 6—4).

In the ladies' singles Miss Holman beat Mrs. Satterthwaite (8—6, 6—2), while the veteran Mrs. O'Neill, beat Mrs. Edgington (8—6, 7—5). In the ladies' open doubles Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Hall beat Mrs. Jerome and Mrs. Hart (6—1, 6—0).

### GOLF.

For the first time in his career in an important tournament on his own course—Walton Hath-James Braid was led to admit defeat on Thursday (October 9). This was in the "News of the World" £400 tournament, when his conqueror in the final was George Duncan, the famous Hanger Hill professional.

The result was a win for Duncan by three up and two to play. Braid only held the lead for one brief interval, that being at the beginning of the homeward half in the morning round. Braid finished that section two holes to the bad, and after being four down in the afternoon suffered defeat as above.

When in the mood George Duncan is probably the most brilliant player in the world. On Thursday he was in his most brilliant mood.

### B. P. R. A. MEETING.

#### FURTHER RESULTS.

(Associated Press.)

MEERUT, Oct. 23.

The following are the further results in yesterday's shooting at the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association Meeting:—

MATCH 2ND (SPECIAL TARGET, 800 YARDS).

Class A (All comers):—1st Captain Hunt, O. R., Railway Volunteers, points 31. 2nd Lieut. Stokes, King's Own, points 29. 3rd Captain Dawson, Middlesex Regiment, points 29. 4th Major-General Campbell, Staff, points 28. 5th Lance-Corporal Beale, King's Royal Rifles, points 28.

CLASS B. (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Vol. Pooler, B. B. and C. I, Railway Vols., points 34. 2nd Coy. Sergt.-Major O'Connor, E. I. Railway Volunteers, points 33. 3rd Vol. Frampton, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, points 33, 4th Lance-Sergt. McCready, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, points 32. 5th Sergt, Earle, Mussoorie Volunteers, points 32.

CLASS C. (BRITISH SOLDIERS).

1st Corpl. Phillpott, Middlesex Regiment, points 33. 2nd Lance-Corpl. Drifield, King's Royal Rifles, points 33. 3rd Color. Sergt. Edwards, Royal Scotts, points 33. 4th Sergt. Dent, 17th Lancers, points 33. 5th Rifleman Jordon, King's Royal Rifles, points 33.

CLASS D. (INDIAN OFFICERS).

1st Jamadar Girbhan Thapa, Gurkha Rifles, points 33. 2nd Jamadar Jag Singh, Deoli Regiment, points 32. 3rd Jamadar Harak Bahadur Thapa, Gurkha Rifles, points 32. 4th Jamadar Abdul Rauf Khan, 4th Cavalry, points 31. 5th Jamadar Mahomed Jafar Khan, Bhawalpur Camel Corps, points 30.

CLASS E. (INDIAN OTHER RANKS).

1st Havildar Maha Singh, 98th Infantry, points 34. 2nd Havildar Major Ramlal Singh, 125th Napier's Rifles, points 34. 3rd Naik Sher Baz Khan, 108th Infantry, points 33. 4th Lance Naik Mir Ghazan, 128th Pioneers, points 33. 5th Rifleman Mekbahadur Sahi, Gurkha Rifles, points 32.

AFTERNOON MATCHES SPOILT BY WIND AND DUST.

(Associated Press.)

MEERUT, Oct. 24.

The weather conditions on the ranges this morning were favourable for good scoring. Unfortunately however, as has been usual here during the last few days, a high wind sprang up at noon creating clouds of dust and making shooting in the afternoon matches most difficult. General Anderson, Commanding the Division, paid visits to the ranges and watched the shooting at the Falling Plate Competition. Though the entries are fewer than estimated for, the Council has decided not to reduce the prize list.

Results of to-day's shooting are as follows:—

MATCH 3, 300 YARDS—CLASS A (ALL COMERS):—

1st Lieut. Stokes Roberts, 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, points 30. 2nd Lieut. Murray, 1st Battalion Leinster Regiment, points 29. 3rd Lieut. Bagnell, 1st Battalion Yorkshire Regiment, points 29. 4th Lieut. Sandys, 2nd Battalion, N.-W. Railway Volunteer Rifles, points 28. 5th Captain Hodgson, 84th Punjabis, points 28.

CLASS B (VOLUNTEERS).

1st Vol. Rivett, Simla Volunteers points 32. 2nd Sergt. Coates, Simla Volunteers, points 31. 3rd Vol. Nulty, O. and R. Railway Volunteers, points 31. 4th Vol. Gaff, 2nd Battalion N.-W. Railway Volunteers, points 30, 5th Lance.-Sergt. McCrady, 2nd Battalion B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, points 30.

CLASS C (BRITISH SOLDIERS).

1st Sergt. Thorley, 2nd Battalion North Stafford Regiment, points 32. 2nd Lance.-Corpl. Pentley, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles, points 31. 3rd Lance.-Sergt. Witty, 2nd Battalion King's Own Regiment, points 30. 4th Lance.-Sergt. Ray, 1st Durham Light Infantry, points 30. 5th Sergt. Bowler, 2nd Battalion Royal Berks Regiment, points 30.

CLASS D (INDIAN OFFICERS).

1st Jamadar Abdul Rauf Khan, 4th Cavalry, points 29. 2nd Jamadar Jag Singh, 2nd Deoli Regiment, points 28. 3rd Subedar Badda, 44th Merwar Infantry, points 28. 4th Jamadar Gajadhar Singh, 90th Punjabis, points 27. 5th Resaidar Abdul Aziz Khan 2nd, Bhopal I. S. V. Lancers, points 27.

CLASS C (I. A. OTHER RANKS).

1st Lance. Naik Manyram Rama, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, points 31. 2nd Sepoy Kutab Khan, 9th Bhupal Infantry, points 31. 3rd Lance. Dafadar Mohan Singh, 1st Jodpur I. S. Lancers, points 30. 4th Naik Gazan Khan, 108th Infantry, points 30. 5th Sepoy Sher Ali, 69th Punjabis, points 29.

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M | 3 | 0257 | (a) Serenata (*Moskowski*) |
| | | | (b) Pastorale—(*Philemon et Baucis*) |
| | | 0287 | Fanfare and March of Silver Trumpets |
| M | 17 | 0278 | Oberon Overture (*Weber*) |
| | | 0288 | Morning, Noon and Night (*Suppé*) |
| M | 53 | 0311 | Ivanhoe Selection (*Sullivan*) |
| | | 0313 | Land of Hope and Glory (*Elgar*) |
| M | 78 | 0314 | Reminiscences of Scotland, Part I |
| | | 0315 | Reminiscences of Scotland, Part II |
| M | 99 | 0251 | Fingal's Cave—Overture |
| | | 0282 | Der Freischutz—Overture |
| M | 116 | 0329 | Valse Royale |
| | | 0330 | Triumphal March of the Bayards |
| M | 140 | 0327 | The Merry Wives of Windsor (*Nicolai*) |
| | | 0340 | Gaiety Echoes (*Monckton and Caryll*) |
| M | 154 | 0348 | The Gondoliers, Selection I |
| | | 0349 | The Gondoliers, Selection II |
| M | 178 | 0354 | The Policeman's Holiday (*Ewing*) |
| | | 0356 | Amina Egyptian Serenade (*Lincke*) |
| M | 226 | 0365 | Gipsy Love Waltz (*Lehar*) |
| | | 0366 | Come sing to me (*Thomson*) |

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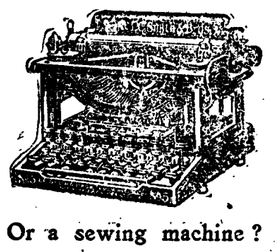

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## BOXING.

### B. V. R. TOURNAMENT: FINAL.

### MELVILLE WINS CONTEST.

There was quite a flattering attendance on Saturday when several semi-finals of competitions and some contests took place in connection with the B. V. R. Tournament. The stand erected by the W. I. F. A. was found very convenient, the ring being placed opposite. Everything was done for the convenience of spectators, and real business was meant in every fight with the exception of the last. Mr. R. L. Sherbrooke of the Sherwoods, acted as Referee most of the time, Mr. J. R. Webster twice, he being in the others assisted as Judge by Mr. N. G. Hunt. Sergt. J. Clark, B.V.R., acted as Time-keeper and Major T. S. Novis, I.M.S., B.V.R., as Medical Officer.

Several knock-outs testify to the serious intentions of most of the competitors, some of whom shewed very fair form. It is to be hoped that enough encouragement was found to stimulate the executive to similar ventures. Prizes were presented by Col. R.W.L. Dunlop, Capt. F. H. James, Lieut. N G. Hunt, Lce. Cpl. M. R. Jardine and Vol. MacNaughten.

REGIMENTAL CONTESTS.

First on the programme were the two semi-finals of the feather weights of the Sherwood Foresters.

FEATHER WEIGHT: SEMI-FINAL.

Dunkerley and Sachett set a hot pace, the former going it strong and rushing the latter to the ropes. Sachett stood up well, right swings on each side being wild. Dunkerley again did the attacking in the second and made good use of his left, both beginning to tire. Sachett had points to make up, and waded in more, but Dunkerly met him with a well-judged left. Both were done and glad to clinch, Dunkerley winning deservedly.

In the next, Pearse got going at once and forcing Hall to cover rained in blows too light to do any harm. Hall then let go with open and powerful swings with either glove. Pearse went down three times, being clean out on the last occasion.

REGIMENTAL LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Two semi-finals followed in the Light Weights for the Regiment.

Brady, a left-hander, got in at once and swung a hard one to the jaw. On rising, Turner received another, and being stretched out across the lower rope was counted out in the first twenty seconds.

Neither could hit hard enough in the second, Kennedy using a good left to head and body, Bridges fighting him off and easing up the pace. Coming up again Kennedy rushed his man along the ropes, Bridges steadying him up with two good rights. In the third Kennedy was warned for clinching, Bridges made more of the pace but was too slow as well as being at a disadvantage in reach, and lost on points.

B. V. R. CADETS.

UNDER 6ST.: FINAL.

The R. V. R. Cadets under 6 st. put up a really good fight in the final, Hasset starting well with a good left and right follow but, subsequently both were wild. McCormack had a bad time in the second, but he gamely went for his opponent in the third. Though tiring Hassct's lefts were too good and he got the verdict.

UNDER 7ST.: FINAL.

In the final under 7st. also they went all the way, but Newman's reach was altogether too much. Though with no strength, Newman scored well in the first and got away from Lilly smartly, the second was much the same, and though Lilly went in more in the third he found the disadvantage of reach too great.

THE SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Last before the interval was the six-round contest, and though it only went into the fourth round there was plenty of incident and good, hard hitting. Turner had the advantage in reach and was first to get busy, Melville blocking well and getting, his left to the body. Near the end of the round he opened up more and got two powerful lefts home to the jaw. In the second it was Melville who saw to a fast pace being kept up, still inclined to make for the body. Turner found a double lead pay, and there was again little in it. In the next Melville came up strong and landed a heavy right to the jaw, but he was in trouble when Turner rushed him, being forced to cover. He then got his own back ran Turner round and landed several good ones, coming in strong in the several good ones. Coming in strong in the fourth with left leads and right follow, Turner went down, but rose on the first count each time. Rushing him to his own corner, Melville then landed a great right under the heart and Turner went down for keeps, just over a minute and a half after the start of the round.

B. V. R. CADETS.

UNDER 8ST.: FINAL.

After the interval, the first was the final for Cadets under 8st, a very close fight in which D'Souza was most unfortunate to go an extra round and then lose. They were well matched in size, D'Souza doing the leading and scoring without a deal of incident. The next was the same, Sinclair unable to get through his opponent's defence, D'Souza chased his man round in the next, but Sinclair stuck out well and with D'Souza tiring got home some swings. An extra minute being ordered, D'Souza got in fast and scored rapidly, but then tired and Sinclair again getting in right swings was returned winner.

8ST. AND OVER: FINAL.

A slogging match took place in the final of the 8st. an over, which should never have required an extra round to decide. Morris had the longer reach and they indulged in a great mix up with no attempt to guard. Morris then began to use his left well, and when Fox rushed was able to keep him off. The latter was "all out" in the last and could not get past his opponent's long left. In the extra round Morris placed the issue beyond doubt, using a hard upper-cut and letting Fox off when he had him dazed.

A FOUR-ROUND CONTEST.

A four-round affair between two old opponents was too one-sided to be very interesting. Though about the same weight, Windsor had a bigger reach and was always too quick for Brown, who lacked variety. Windsor made the pace all the way, landing a smart left and ducking away cleverly. He had matters very much his own way in the second, shooting out his left and landing almost at will, Brown tiring badly at the end. Brown improved slightly on commencing the next two, but went off again to be outpointed and lose by a substantial margin.

REGIMENTAL FEATHER WEIGHT: FINAL.

A very good fight was seen in the final of the Feather Weights, in which the loser was exceptionally unlucky. Dunkerley opened up at once with a smart left, then they exchanged some hard ones with both gloves. Hall was the harder hitter, and heavy right cross counters saw Dunkerley in a bad way, but he escaped luckily. The rest did Dunkerley good and he kept Hall away with double leads. Hall then let go more very hard rights, and it was surprising that his opponent could stand them; the latter warned for hitting with his wrist. In the third Dunkerley did the only thing he could to give him a chance, by keeping going with leads. Hall countered well, but was weak in attack. Opening the extra round Hall went in hard and looked like ending it, but again Dunkeyley stood the punishment remarkably well and kept persistently at his left leads, which eventually earned him, the award.

VOLUNTEER v REGULAR FOUR-ROUND CONTEST.

A four-round contest between a Volunteer and a Regular was splendidly contested and very close. They were equal in reach, Clarke was the stronger but not as quick. Clarke set the pace, but Kubes slipped his leads and scored, lightly. Some smart work in the second, Clarke's swings landing too far back. Kubes stood up to mix it, but met two dazing lefts; recovering well. The third was a good round, Clarke going down, but up at once to be wild with his swings. Kubes scored with his leads, but in trouble when he mixed it with his stronger opponent. Opening the fourth there was a great mix-up, Clarke scoring, but then he began to tire and Kubes added valuable points at the close, and won.

REGIMENTAL LIGHT WEIGHT: FINAL.

A very poor and tame affair was the final of the Sherwood Forester's Light Weights, as though Brady appeared to be willing to fight Kennedy was most certainly not. On the few occasions he led, he clinched at once. Though ordered not to do so and to fight, there was very little improvement. Brady got the verdict, with scarcely a point to go in throughout the three rounds.

Considerable amusement was caused for a finale when five young Cadets entered the ring for a blindfold contest. The corner posts took a deal of punishment, and no great damage was done.

Results were as follows:—

*Semi-Finals, Feather Weights.*—Sherwood Foresters, Lce.-Cpl. Dunkerley beat Dr. Sachett on points. Pte. Hall K. O. Cpl. Pearce in the first round.

*Semi-Finals, Light Weights.*—Sherwood Foresters, Pte. Brady, K. O. Pte. Turner in the first round. Pte. Kennedy beat Pte. Bridges on points.

*Final Cadets, B. V. R.*, under 6 st. Cadet Hasset beat Cadet McCormack on point.

*Final Cadets B. V. R.*, Under 7 st. Cadet W. Newman beat Cadet Lilly on points.

*...Sir Round Contest.*—Depy. Inspr. Melville (Bombay Police) K. O. Lce. Cpl. Taylor (Sherwood Foresters) in the fourth round.

*Final Cadets B. V. R.*, Under 8 st. Lce.-Cpl. Sinclair beat Cadet D'Souza after an extra round.

*Final Cadets B. V. R.*; Over 8st. Lce. Cpl. Morris beat Sergt. Fox after an extra round.

*Four Round Contest.*—Buglr. Windsor beat Cyclist Brown, both B. V. R., on points.

*Final Feather Weights.*—Sherwood Foresters. Lce. Cpl. Dunkerley beat Pte. Hall after an extra round.

*Four Round Contest.*—Vol. Kubes (B V. R.) beat Pte. Clarke (Shrewood Foresters) on points.

*Final Light Weights.*—Sherwood Foresters Pte. Brady beat Pts. Kennedy on points.

## ENGLISH RACING.

### BETTINGS ON CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24

The latest bettings on the Cambridgeshire races are:—

9 to 1 against Fairy King.
10 to 1 Santair.
100 to 8 Florist and Drinmore.
100 to 7 Equanimity.
100 to 6 Maiden Erlegh and Bluestone.
20 to 1 Lorenzo and Khedive Third.
40 to 1 Meroutio.

## AMERICA INDIA CINEMA.

The interesting programme for the Divali holidays of the America-India Cinema attracted large houses both on Saturday and Sunday. The star film "Zuma the Gypsy" is a brilliant dramatic production. It is the pathetic story of a gypsy girl's fidelity and self-sacrifice, and the picture would touch the heart of every one who sees it. Zuma is a clever dancer and snake-charmer and we see Madame Hespina, the famous Italian actress who appears in the title role, in her wonderful and charming creation "The Snake Dance," a remarkable performance of its kind. "Protea," the well-known detective film still runs strong in the second show.

## E. I. R. ENGINEER'S DEATH.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 26.

The death has taken place of Mr. Arthur E. Enes, Executive Engineer E. I. Railway, who passed away early yesterday morning. The funeral took place last evening.

## M. P'S. RESIGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, M.P., has resigned his seat.

## HOCKEY.

### SEASON OPENS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2); BEAT R.G.A. (1).

But a very short interval has been allowed to elapse since the closing of the football season and the introduction of hockey. Unlike the former, however, there is nothing of an important nature to look forward to beyond the usual Tournament at the end of the Season. As has been remarked a number of times it would make the next four months far more interesting were it to be utilised as in football by the running of a League. From what one can gather, however, this has been found impossible. There appears to be a feeling that clubs engaged in a League get less games than would otherwise be the case. One fails to see why this should be so, and teams not engaged on particular evenings would arrange "friendlies" as easily as before, but one understands that nevertheless an unwillingness to enter is felt. This is most unfortunate, as hockey has gained a very firm hold in Bombay, a number of very capable teams are available locally and it is the one game in which the civilian has quite held his own as compared to the military. For years the Football League has been bereft of much of its interest by the fact that the regimental teams stationed at Colaba have been quite decidedly superior to any other. In hockey, on the other hand, there would be keen competition for the first place, and on pats experience one ventures to suggest that the civilians would be at the top. It is an old complaint, and we must presumably again content ourselves with casual games in anticipation of the all-important Aga Khan.

THE GAME.

Though some of the players are fit after football, it is only reasonable that many are not and need time to get their eyes in and get into stick play again. This was noticeable on Saturday in the game between the Bombay Gymkhana and R.G.A. on the former's ground. It was a fast and keen fight all the way, but though occasionally there was some good combination it was generally scrappy. Three substitutes had to be found for the home side, but they came out on top in the second half and on the whole had the better of it. Adhering to the old plan of dispensing with a goal-keeper and adding one man to the halves, they were scored off in the first rush, but then Lees and Cadell were conspicuous in defence. In attack, Moir on the left wing, Barrett at centre and Sprott on the right did well but Barrett should get into using both hands, as on a hard and bumpy ground he cannot keep control of the ball with one-handed play.

The Artillery made a good show of it, the centre doing well, as did the left wing fed by Kerridge at half. Better shooting would have seen them in a more enviable position at the close.

At the very opening Rooney from the left wing opened for the military, but though they had rather more of the play they could not get through again.

After putting in a goal from off-side, the Gymkhana drew level about half way through the second moiety from Trenchall. Soon after, Sprott placed them ahead. In the last few minutes the Artillery pressed and nearly equalised from two corners, but failed, the score being:—

Bombay Gymkhana .....2 goals.
R.G.A. .....1 goal.

## ILLICIT POSSESSION OF ARMS.

### A PATHAN CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Oct. 25.

The Customs authorities at Karachi have seized a Pathan who came as a passenger from the Persian Gulf having on his person a revolver and cartridges. He was brought before the City Magistrate, Karachi, and sentenced to undergo four months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of one hundred rupees.

## GWALIOR RACES.

### RUMOUR OF POSTPONEMENT CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GWALIOR, Oct. 25.

There is no truth in the reports published in some newspapers that the Gwalior Races are likely to be postponed. All arrangements for the owners and their horses, also for visitors are complete, the full entries are published and the meeting promises to be a bumper one. Many visitors and Maharajah's guests are expected.

## SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S TERM.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

According to present arrangements, Sir O'Moore Creagh will vacate the Commander-in-Chiefship on the 7th March.

## DEATH OF MAJOR WHATMAN.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

News has been received in India of the death of Major A. B. Whatman D. S. O. of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, formerly Inspector of Signalling for the Northern Army. He left the army to take up work on the National Service League, which he recently resigned.

## D. P. I. OF BEHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Mr. J. G. Jennings, Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, left, yesterday for Behar to take up the post of Director of Public Instruction. It is expected that the vacancy will be filled by the appointment of Dr. E. G. Hill, Senior Professor of the College.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

### PARSI LADIES' NURSING DIVISION.

### DISTRIBUTION OF CERTIFICATES.

Yesterday evening at the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall, Major R. J. Blackham, Honorary-General Secretary, Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association and Assistant Commissioner, Empire of India District, No. 1, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, distributed prizes and certificates to the members of the Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas which was formed on the 5th January, 1913. There was a display of First Aid and Home Nursing which was highly appreciated by those who were present.

Mrs. Panthaki then read the following report prepared by Dr. (Miss) Hirabai Contractor:—

The Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was formed on the 5th January 1913, and was duly registered at the Overseas Brigade headquarters at London on the 20th March 1913, consequently this is its first report for the official year ending on 30th September 1913. It would not be out of place to give a short account of the origin of the Division.

The Indian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association has of late due to the strenuous efforts of its energetic Honorary General Secretary Major R. J. Blackham, C.I.E., V.H.S., made progress with rapid strides in the diffusion of ambulance instruction all over India and the most amazing development of its ambulance Divisions and Corps is a noteworthy incident in its history.

In Bombay, the Parsis are always to the fore in works of philanthropy and they have been the first to organise through the efforts of Major George Lund, V.D.B.V.R. and Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, an ambulance Division of their own, which is the first of its kind in India, and has been working in the city for the last ten years giving its services not only on public occasions but doing the work of the removal of the sick and the invalid of the city without any distinction of caste or creed at all hours of the day and night whenever its services are requisitioned by private persons without any charge or remuneration.

Encouraged by the success achieved by the Parsi Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade it was considered desirable to start a Nursing Division of Parsi ladies also. With this object in view, as a preliminary step, female classes in First Aid and Home Nursing were organised on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School by Mrs. Shirin D. F. Panthaki where lectures on the subjects were given every week by Drs. Misses Hirabai A. Contractor and Jarbanoo A. Mistry, since May 1912. From the very popular, that additional classes in First Aid had been started for the lady teachers and girls of Young Ladies' High School and Bai Bhicaiji S. Bengali Girls School. In these classes as many as 173 young ladies of the Parsi and Hindu communities received instruction and 112 qualified themselves in First Aid. Home Nursing classes were then entered and as soon as the first batch of 34 ladies qualified themselves in the subject, the work of starting a Parsi Nursing Division was proceeded with.

A preliminary meeting of successful candidates in First Aid and Home Nursing was convened on the premises of the Young Ladies' High School on 5th January 1913, when the aims and objects of the Division were explained to those present and the rules and regulations were read out. Twenty-three ladies got their names enrolled in the Division and they signed the Brigade Register Sheets on the very day, thereby undertaking to comply with the rules and regulations of the Division. After this, the appointments of Officer and Officer-bearer were made. Dr. Miss Hirabai A. Contractor, L. M. & S., and Mrs. Shirin Doshabhoy F. were unanimously elected as Lady Superintendent and Lady Divisional Secretary respectively. Dr. Miss Contractor has also been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Division. The Division was then named the Parsi Nursing Division of St. John Ambulance Brigade. The necessary papers were forwarded for sanction to the Headquarters at St. John's Gate, London, by the District Superintendent, Mr. H. G. Clarke, J. P. and they were duly confirmed.

The Lady Superintendent Dr. Miss Contractor, acknowledges with great satisfaction the valuable help rendered by Mr. Doshabhoy F. Panthaki Divisional Secretary, Parsi Ambulance Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, in organising the ambulance classes for ladies and in the formation of the Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division and his subsequent help to it.

The Nursing Sisters of the Division made their first appearance in public on the 4th April last on the occasion of the arrival in Bombay of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon. They were posted at the Apollo Bunder, the Prince of Wales Museum and the Flora Fountain. They again turned up for duty on the following day on the occasion of the departure of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sydenham from Bombay. On both these occasions two cases of fainting were treated and the help of these Nursing Sisters was found to be useful. Again on the occasion of the successful First Aid Display by the members of the Parsi Division on the 15th April last, the ladies of the Nursing Division performed their part so well in practical bandaging and nursing that they were heartily cheered and their work was much appreciated.

The present strength of the Division is 33, which augurs well for the future. 36 weekly practices were held and the Nursing Sisters took a lively interest in their work as is observed from their weekly attendance. They received practical training in bandaging and nursing at the Adams Wylie Hospital by the kind permission of Mr. Sorab P. N. Wadia, B.A., Honorary Secretary and Dr. R. N. Parmanad, L. M. & S., J.P., Medical Officer of the Hospital.

During the year under report thirty-eight cases of fainting, bleeding, strains, dislocation, cuts, burns, etc., were treated by the Nursing Sisters. Twenty-six patients suffering from Appendicitis, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Fevers Surgical operations etc. were also nursed. Their work was appreciated by the medical men, who expressed their satisfaction at the way in which these cases were nursed. A social gathering was held on the 22nd June last when the Deh Jasan Ceremoney was performed. The life of Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy First Baronet was eloquently recited in verse by Mr. Ardeshir Byramji Homavazir. Then a paper on "Duty of Women" was read by Mrs. Shirin D. Panthaki in which she dwelt upon the necessity of Ambulance instruction to females.

Mr. D. E. Mahawa, Divisional Superintendent, Parsi Division, was kind enough to give occassional lessons to the Nursing Sisters and the Lady Superintendent acknowledges with thanks his valuable services in preparing them for Displays.

Mrs. Aimai Hirjibhoy Patel, Principal, Young Ladies' High School has been kind enough to place at the disposal of the Division, her school premises for holding Ambulance classes and weekly practices. Our heartfelt thanks are due to her for her deep sympathy with the work of the Division.

As regards the financial position of the Division, it may be at once stated that upto now no attempt has been made on behalf of the Division to collect subscriptions from the public and so it has not a single pie to claim as its own, except that a sum of rupees twenty-five has been donated by Mrs. Dilbar Dinshaw Merwan Irani in appreciation of the work performed by the sisters for distributing prizes, which will be awarded later on after holding a competitive examination. Our thanks are due to Mrs. Irani who has set a noble example to our fellow sisters. The Division is badly in need of necessary equipment and we appeal to the charitably disposed ladies and gentlemen to support the Division financially. Our needs are not many; a few hundred rupees will quite suffice for the present to enlarge the scope of our work. The Division has developed quite a new spirit among our Parsi, who are beginning to shew self-sacrificing and philanthropic nature by their labour of love.

Our best thanks are due to one and all who have been kind and sympathetic enough to help the Division in various ways, to the Division Lady Secretary Mrs. Shirin Doshabhoy Panthaki and all the Nursing Sisters for their cordial support and devoted services and the Mr. H. G. Clark, J. P. our District Superintendent and Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., our Corps Superintendent for their sound advice in managing the affair of the Division.

Major Blackham then distributed the prizes and certificates to the members of the Parsi Ladies' Nursing Division and medals to several members of the Parsi Division.

The President then addressing the gathering, said that though St. John Ambulance Association was introduced in India in the year 1888 it made little progress till 1909 when Lord Minto took it in hand. In 1909 there were only two centres now they had over 200 centres. The Parsi division was not only the oldest division in the whole of the East, but was one of the best divisions in the whole of the world. The present occasion was a historic occasion because it was the first occasion when ladies had come on the stage and given demonstration work in ambulance in the East. He had seen many demonstrations, but had never seen a better one than the one they had now seen, Dr. (Miss) Contractor was the pioneer of ambulance work among ladies all over the East, and when the history of the first few years of the twentieth century would be written Miss Contractor's work would find a prominent place. Though the Indian branch of the Association was proud of its parentage it was really an Indian society working for Indians and it was going to play a prominent part in the development of the country.

Major and Mrs. Blackham were then garlanded.

After a vote of thanks to Major Blackham the gathering dispersed.

## BHAMPTA TRIAL.

### JUDGMENT AND SENTENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 25.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., Special Judge to-day delivered judgment in the case in which fifty Bhamptas are charged with being members of a gang associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft.

On Thursday, the jury, after a lengthy summing up by the judge, brought in a verdict of guilty against all the accused but two who were unanimously found not guilty. In passing sentence the judge said that the jury had found, and he was satisfied, that there was a gang of Bhamptas associated for the purpose of habitual theft, as described in the charge. Further, he considered the existence of the gang to have been fully proved by the evidence of the accomplices, which had been materially corroborated on questioning and also by other still more convincing evidence.

Taking the accused in batches the Judge sentenced the prisoners to varying terms of imprisonment. Four of the accused Nos. 20, 29, 51 and 56, were acquitted. No. 12, His Honour said, was the most dangerous of all the accused. He possessed uncommon intelligence and had been concerned in the most ingenious and the largest of the thefts. He was accordingly sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or, in default, another year. Nos. 27 and 30 also got seven years, while Nos. 22 and 28, whose case the judge described as not so bad, were sentenced to five years each.

HOW THE GANG WAS BROKEN UP.

As regards the remaining accused, they had been charged under Sections 401 and 75, I. P. C. Of these Nos. 5, 17, 24, 47, 54 and 55 had been found guilty by a majority of four to one and all the rest unanimously. These persons were liable to punishment by transportation for life but he did not propose to inflict that punishment for two reasons. In the first place the gang had received a severe blow by the conviction of the Satara accused and had been completely broken up by the present prosecution. The police know the natures of the remaining members of the gang who had absconded and there was now little likelihood of any fresh organisation for theft being formed among the Bhamptas.

He had learned a good deal about these people in the course of the long trial and he recognised that many of the accused had been born and brought up in such surroundings that it was morally impossible for them to earn an honest living and avoid a career of theft. He hoped that it would be possible to make successful arrangements for settling this Bhamptas tribe in such a way that its members might be induced and be able to find honest occupation, and if this could be accomplished he hoped that some of the accused in the case might receive at the hands of the Government such remissions of their unexpired sentences as might safely be given if their conduct had justified it.

His second reason was that in the hundreds of housebreakings and thefts, except on two unimportant occasions, none of the accused had used or attempted to use violence of any kind. The thefts they had committed and the offences of which they had been convicted had not been, for the most part, serious, and he would prefer to reserve the punishment of transportation for graver offences than these.

SENTENCES.

Of all the accused, Parsu Dawla, No. 37 was pre-eminent as an organiser, financier of the thieving expeditions and as a disposer of stolen property as well as from his long connection with the gang. He accordingly sentenced Parsu Dawla to undergo 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or, in default, to undergo one year's further imprisonment. Of the others Nos. 11, 16, 21, 25, 31, 32, 23, 57, 58, and 59, were sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment because he considered that they were most dangerous from the fact that they had taken part in highly organised railway gangs or from the number and persistency of other thefts committed by them. Nos. 84, 41, 45, 48, 50, 54, 55, and 44 were sentenced to five years, while Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 26, 35, 36, 39, 40, 46, 43, 47, 49, 52, and 53, were each sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

All these sentenced are under Sections 401 and 75, Indian Penal Code.

WEEPING PRISONERS.

The prisoners created a great scene, crying and falling on each others' necks after the sentences had been passed.

On coming out of the Court prior to their removal to prison, there was another scene among the prisoners' wives.

## INDIAN CURRENCY DEPARTMENT.

### ANNUAL REPORT.

### HOARDING AND POPULARITY OF GOLD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

In the course of his annual report of the Currency Department for the year 1912-13, Mr. M. F. Gauntlett mentions that during the year one crore and five lakhs of uncurrent rupees was tendered at the Calcutta mint by a Native state. This tender came out of the hoards and the State took in exchanges twenty-five lakhs of current rupees, fifty lakhs of sovereigns, seven lakhs in ten-thousand-rupee notes, thirteen lakhs in one-thousand rupee notes and the remainder in notes of smaller denominations.

The principal features in the absorption of the Currency during the year under report were the overwhelming importance of the Jute season as regards the net issue and the absorption of rupees. Over forty per cent. of each were in connection with jute. The net issues of gold in busy seasons exceeded those of silver in the Punjab. In Bombay circle there were nearly the half, and the Cawnpore circle nearly one-third. The total absorption of gold was forty per cent. in excess of that of silver. Regarding gold circulation imports were nearly as high as the record year of 1911-12. The total absorption was ten and a quarter millions sterling or more than one-third in excess of 1911-12, there having been increase in every province. The Punjab increase was 60 per cent., U.P. fifty per cent., Bengal and Burma fifty, and Bombay fourteen, The Punjab took 3.3 million, Bombay 1.6, U. P. 1.56, Madras 1.5, India and Bengal 1.1, the last figure including fifty sovereigns to the Native state already telegraphed. An enquiry into the exact use of the sovereigns issued was continued. In Bengal they are used for melting, hoarding and Mecca pilgrimage. In the Central Provinces sovereigns are used by foreign merchants but not for financing crops. In Burma the sovereigns were used mainly for melting, but partly for circulation. In the U. P. the popularity of gold currency is largely increasing owing to portability and no discount in bazars for cashing, as in the case of notes. The Punjab shows daily increase of popularity. In Madras the circulation and absorption are mainly on the West Coast, the latter being due to the Inheritance Law by which G. P. notes devolve on sister's children while gold can be bequeathed to one's own children. In Bombay there is a growing popularity and increased inclination of cultivators to accept gold for crops. It is not much hoarded but used for currency and remittance in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Nasik, Sukkur and Broach but in Hyderabad (Sind) the zemindars are replacing their silver hoards with sovereigns. There is no marked tendency for melting as ornaments since it is slightly cheaper to buy pure gold.

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### DELHI SESSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Sir William Vincent, Secretary to the Government of India, has addressed the non-official members of the Imperial Legislative Council on the subject of the cold weather session at Delhi, which begins in the new capital on 6th January. He writes:—

"I am directed to inform you that it is proposed to hold the first meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General at Delhi on or about the 6th January.

(2) In order that necessary inquiries in connection with any questions which you may desire to ask at the first meeting may, as far as possible, be made and the answers prepared before Christmas, I am to request that you will kindly give as long notice as possible of any such questions.

(3) The work of the department will also be much facilitated if an early notice is given of any resolutions which it is intended to move in the ensuing session, as the number and dates of the various meetings depend in a large measure on the number and character of the resolutions.

(4) Finally, I am to inform you that His Excellency the President of the Council has decided that no resolutions other than budget resolutions shall be discussed after the 10th March as the rest of the session will be taken up with legislative and other business including the discussion on the financial statement.

## VICEROY AT BIKANEER.

### RECORD SHOOTING OF KUNJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TAL CHHAPAR, Oct. 25.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by H H. the Maharajah of Bikaneer left camp at 7 a.m. and secured two fine black-buck, 26½ and 25¼ inches respectively, on the plain near by. They then proceeded to Tal Chhapar tank to shoot kunj. Here they were met by Her Excellency the Lady Hardinge and another party including Mr. Wood, Sir James Du Boulay, Col. Lee and Col Windham. The shooting commenced at Charwas tank at 9-30 a.m. and went on until 11 a.m., 108 kunj and 8 duck were bagged, His Excellency's share being 35 kunj which constitutes a record for one gun in the Bikaneer State. Another party left the camp at 7 a.m. by train for Sujangurh, a distance of eleven miles from Chhapar. This party shot 22 kunj in the morning and in the afternoon and evening 7 black-buck and three chinkara, the latter being shot from the train on the way home.

H. E. went out again in the evening and secured a hyena and a chinkara, Col. Lee also getting two chinkara, and Sir James Du Boulay one. The total bag of kunj of demoiselle crane shot yesterday was altogether 150, which is also a record for one day's shooting of this bird in the Bikaneer State.

Their Excellencies and party will conclude their visit to H. H. the Maharajah of Bikaneer to-day.

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| Authorised Capital | Rs. | 50,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital | ,, | 30,00,000 |
| Called Up Capital | ,, | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Share holders | ,, | 15,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, | 1,00,000 |

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are ved at 4½ per cent. per annum Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progrse Art the first

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st January 1912 | Rs. | 8,48,000 |
| 30th April ,, | ,, | 24,77,000 |
| 31st July ,, | ,, | 52,35,000 |
| 31st December ,, | ,, | 14,00,000 |

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## Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTHS.

SPEARMAN.—On the 23rd October, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Spearman, Ahmedabad Camp, twins, boy and girl.

HOLLAND.—On the 18th October, at Farnham, the wife of L. B. Holland, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

HARPER.—On the 19th October, at Dehra Dun, the wife of G. M. Harper, I.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RODWELL—HOBSON.—On the 15th October, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Canon Menzies, Edward Hunter, son of late Hasell Rodwell of Ipswich, to Constance May, daughter of the late William Hobson of Mussoorie.

DEATH.

COOPER.—On the 20th October, at the Presidency General Hospital, David Cooper, Manager, Titaghur Jute Mills, Titaghur, aged 38 years.

## PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

To-day.

Bombay Banking Company, Meeting of Depositors at Girgaum, 6 p.m.

Dr. H. Grattan Guinness, lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road 9-15 p.m.

Salle Française: First number of the "Spoken Journal," Thoburn House, Apollo Bundar, 6-15.

Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per steamer Kamakura Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m.

Tuesday, October 28.

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

Wednesday, October 29.

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

Thursday, October 30.

Divali Holidays, Banks Closed.

New Bandmann Opera Company, "Autumn Manoeuvres" Royal Opera House, 9-30.

Friday, October 31.

Bombay Corporation Standing Committee, 2-0.

Bombay High Court re-opens after October Vacation, 11-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

*BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*

*October 27, 1913.*

## HENRY LABOUCHERE.

With a promptitude rarely achieved by biographers in these days, Mr. Algar Thorold has brought out his authorised "Life of Henry Labouchere" (Constable and Co.). It makes a single volume of about 500 pages, containing, as we should expect, not only a collection of the stories which for a generation have gathered around the memory of Labby, but a good deal of secret political history, especially connected with the Home Rule crisis of 1885-6. Labouchere's position in English public life was as curious in its way as that of Disraeli. He was never in office, but his influence in the country was immense, and among those who were playing the game of politics during the period between the Liberal triumph of 1880 and the South African War there was perhaps no one so powerful as he. His ancestry was French, which accounts for his temperament, his attitude to life, the peculiar quality of his wit, and his contempt for British institutions. In 1852, when he was 21, he left Cambridge owing to a quarrel with the University authorities. The family fortune had been made in banking and Labouchere never knew what it was to be short of money. Before entering upon his ten years in the Diplomatic Service, he went through a series of amusing adventures in Central America and elsewhere, which, with his experience in the Embassies, provided him with an inexhaustible store of reminiscences, as all readers of "Truth" came to know. Never was a more impossible person for the Diplomatic Service: he was always doing outrageous things, chronicled with glee by himself, and after one piece of impertinence not so bad as others of which he had been guilty, his services were dispensed with by the Foreign Office. Turning to politics, he was elected for Windsor, but unseated on petition; and it was not until 1880, when he became the colleague of Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton that he entered Parliament. Meanwhile, he had been failing as a theatrical manager and succeeding brilliantly as a journalist. In 1868, the year of Gladstone's first victory at the polls, he became part proprietor of the "Daily News," and his letters to that paper from Paris during the siege not only made their author famous but helped in no small measure towards the remarkable success of the "Daily News" of the period. A few years later he started "Truth." Neither the plan nor the tone of the paper was altogether new; but Labouchere, who had a genius for personal and political writing, made it a unique thing in English journalism. His own pen was inexhaustable; his knowledge of European society and politics was in its way unrivalled; he was irresponsible, and entirely without reverence for the great ones of the earth. Consequently he became a power, and when membership of the House of Commons furnished him with a still larger opportunity, he exploited it to the full.

We may see this particularly in the part he played in 1885-6, when the numerical strength of the Nationalist party forced the English political leaders of both sides to alter their attitude towards Home Rule. Labouchere saw from the beginning how things were moving, though he was badly out of his reckoning. He believed that Home Rule was certain to come immediately, and he cared little whether it was done by Gladstone and the Liberals or through the Tories inspired by Lord Randolph Churchill. Mr. Chamberlain in this matter saw more clearly. He was convinced that the electorate was not prepared; but even Mr. Chamberlain apparently did not foresee that his own destiny was to throw over his Radical followers (who at that time were determined to make him Prime Minister) and enter into a complete alliance with the Whigs and Conservatives. The whole story is told in the correspondence printed by Mr. Thorold. Labouchere was a downright Home Ruler,—perhaps for this reason as much as any, because he hoped to get Irish affairs out of the way of the Radical reforms which at that time seemed near at hand. At any rate what he wanted more than anything else was to keep Mr. Chamberlain as the Radical leader. Gladstone, he believed, could not last much longer, and if a breach could be avoided nothing in the world would prevent Mr. Chamberlain from being Prime Minister with a united democracy behind him. Just before the split he put the prospect before Mr. Chamberlain in plain terms, asking: "Does not this tempt you?" The letters now made public contain the full story, and a most illuminating story it is. We see the Liberals trying hard to avoid taking up Home Rule, in the hope that their opponents would be driven to do it; Randolph Churchill intriguing with the Radicals; and at every stage Labouchere working with all his might and with infinite resource to avert the catastrophe. The correspondence exposes unmercifully the cynical and material character of the political game. It is discreditable enough to the party leaders; but an unbiased person reading it would probably come to the conclusion that the revelation is not damaging to Mr. Chamberlain, to Parnell, or to Healy, and that it shows Labouchere himself in a very favourable light. A few years later he played the lead in another episode,—the exposure of Pigott, the forger of the Parnell letters. This is the most exciting episode in the book, and it is evident that Labouchere enjoyed himself thoroughly in unravelling the knot of intrigue. Though a Radical by conviction, Labouchere never did anything from beginning to end to placate party feeling, and one of the puzzles of his career is the fact of his great political influence attained despite his irreverent scorn of political leaders and catchwords. Yet he took himself seriously enough as a politician. The great disappointment of his life was Gladstone's omission (due to Queen Victoria's opposition) to include him in the Cabinet of 1892. The disappointment was natural enough, for no unofficial politician was of equal consequence in the country. But it is decidedly odd that Labouchere should ever have thought it possible that an embassy might come his way. The interesting revelation is made that he asked, in 1894, for the Ambassadorship at Washington, and seems to have been a little hurt by Lord Rosebery's refusal.

There is not much about India in the Life, although, as everyone knows, the columns of "Truth" have week by week contained Indian news and criticism of the Administration, especially the Services. In the early stages of the Egyptian troubles of 1882, Labouchere, as a holder of Egyptian bonds, was in favour of English intervention and was contemptuous of those members of his party who upheld Arabi Pasha. A policy, he argued, which would involve the retirement of England from her then position in Egypt (under the dual control with France) would show her as behaving contemptibly in the face of Europe. He was not a great believer in prestige; but if we were to retire after our men had been massacred, our Empire in India would not be worth a year's purchase. It is fair to say that when he realised the evils inseparable from the international financial control of Egypt, Labouchere changed his line. The temporary presence in the country of a small force of English troops was, he thought, unavoidable; but he urged that the restoration over we should go along with immediate preparation for abandonment by handing the Government to the Egyptian Notables. What our diplomacy had to do, he said, was to discover some means, by which the high road to India through the Suez Canal might be made secure. And he thought we could not go beyond ensuring our paramountcy in the Canal, making it neutral in time of peace and excluding the ships of belligerents from it in time of war. On the question of India, in relation to the complication in the Near East, he wrote at this time in "Truth" that he did not belong to the "Perish India" school, and he had learned from the movement of events in Egypt to distrust any policy which involved the support of any Power hostile to the mass of the people.

### A CASE OF "DEPORTATION."

One of those extraordinary cases of amazing official highhandedness, if not actual illegality, which are only possible in India, is just reported from Ganjam District in the Madras Presidency. The story of this case was briefly given in a telegram on Friday, but "The Hindu" of Wednesday last contains the full details of what appears to be a cruel persecution of an apparently innocent man. The circumstances of the case are these. According to a Privy Council decision reported in I. L. R. 28 Madras, a large tract of forests in the Parlakimedi Agency, which had before then been in the possession of the Zemindar, became the property of Government. The Government, we are told, was reserving portions of the tract when a few Savaras, or people living on the hills, resented such reservation and in October last year there broke out a local disturbance at Jerango, which was, however, speedily quelled. Some of the ringleaders were imprisoned, while others were deported. Appanna Patnaik, the victim of the Collector's displeasure, is a resident of the Municipal town of Parlakimedi, which is far from the scene of disturbance. In the Mutta of Namanagaram, which is also far away from Jerango but within the Agency Tracts of Ganjam District, a village called Rasikarayapuram has been, it is stated, in the possession of Appanna Patnaik and his father for nearly fifty years. There has been a dispute for some years past regarding the village of Rasikarayapuram between the Bisoyi of Namanagaram and Appanna Patnaik. There was protracted litigation about the village, but the Bisoyi failed in his attempts to obtain possession of the village. Just after the Jerango affair, the Bisoyi put in a petition before the Agent in August last year alleging, *inter alia*, that Appanna Patnaik was inciting the tenants of his Mutta to get the reserve forest, that at his instigation the tenants refused to pay him (the Bisoyi) rents, and that several papers relating to the Namanagaram Mutta were in Appanna Patnaik's possession. The Agent, therefore, called upon Appanna Patnaik to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for Rs. 10,000 with two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each to keep the peace for one year. Appanna Patnaik appeared before the Agent, but the latter, without taking any evidence, ordered Patnaik to enter into a bond for Rs. 10,000, to appear before him when called upon, and further ordered the institution of proceedings against the man under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The case was heard by Mr. Bhore, I.C.S., who not only discharged Patnaik, but found that there was actually nothing whatever against him. This was apparently too much for Mr. M. MacMichael, the Collector of Ganjam, who, during Patnaik's absence on a pilgrimage, issued an order forbidding him to enter the Agency Tracts, where Patnaik, as has been mentioned above, owns some land. It is not quite clear under what powers the Collector, who is also the Government Agent for the Tracts, passed his *ex-parte* order of what must be considered as nothing less than banishment. Regulation II of 1819 certainly does not empower him to forbid persons living outside the limits of the Agency to enter the Tracts, and we are not surprised that "The Hindu" questions the legality of the Agent's action, the effect of which has been to deprive Patnaik of all control of the land which was the subject of litigation in the courts, and of which he obtained full and lawful possession, and, in fact, to accomplish by executive action what could not be achieved by legal process. A thorough investigation of the whole affair is called for, and Lord Pentland's decision will be awaited with much interest.

## DAY BY DAY.

**The Viceroy's Tour.**

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja-Kumar Sahib and Miss Osborne left the camp at Swami Madhopur at 9 a.m. yesterday morning to shoot grouse at Chapar tank. The remainder of the party proceeded to Charpas and Sujangarh tanks as on the day before. The total bag comprised 405 grouse, 6 kunj, and 5 duck out of which His Excellency secured 50 grouse, 2 kunj and 2 duck. Four black-buck were also shot during the morning, one by His Excellency and three by the members of the staff. Lunch was taken at the camp at 1-30 and the Viceregal party left by motor for the station at 4-45, His Highness the Maharaja and two members of his staff travelling by the train as far as Jaswantgarh which is the first station on entering Jodhpur State, where he bade farewell to Their Excellencies. The Viceregal train arrived at Khatu 8-30 p.m., where H. H. the Maharaja Sir Partab Singh and the Jodhpur Durbar entertained Their Excellencies to dinner in a marquee at the station. Amongst those who were present to meet Their Excellencies with His Highness were Maharaj—Kumar Narpat Singh, His Highness' second son Thakadalpat Singh, Major Patterson, the Assistant Resident, and Mr. Barr. The Viceregal train left Khatri at 10 p.m. and was to have arrived at Daulatabad yesterday afternoon.

**Lord and Lady Willingdon.**

As at present arranged, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon will leave Mahableshwar on the 11th November for Poona, whence the Governor's party will proceed to Sholapur, where a halt will be made till the 14th. Bijapur will next be visited where Their Excellencies will spend Sunday. On the 17th November, the party will reach Dharwar. They then halt at Belgaum from the 19th to 22nd, where they will be the guests of the Commissioner of the Southern Division, and will meet a large number of military officers, and the Sardars of the southern Mahratta country and pay a visit to the famous Grokak Falls. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur wil receive Their Excellencies on the 23rd November and entertain them till the 25th, on which date a return to Poona is arranged. Their Excellencies and party will arrive in Bombay on the 26th November at 11-10 a.m., by which date the members of the Executive Council and Secretaries will have returned to Bombay.

**Government House, Malabar Hill.**

Government House, Malabar Hill, is now undergoing extensive repairs, and it is hoped that the extensions contemplated will meet the increased demand for more accommodation. The needs of the European subordinate staff are also being attended to and a new two-storeyed building is being constructed for their use. The stable accommodation is also enlarged and it is reported that Lord Willingdon will soon have some fine Arabs in the stables.

**Mr. C. S. Addis.**

Mr. C. S. Addis, joint London manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, who has just been knighted, was well-known in banking circles in Calcutta more than twenty years ago, and made, more than one effective speech at the annual gathering of Scotsmen in that city. He was agent of the Bank in Calcutta in 1892, and again in 1896, and held other important positions in the Far East before he was posted to London.

**The Natal Coal Mines.**

The Natal coal-mines, where two thousand out of four thousand Indians have just gone on strike, and which will be badly hit if Mr. Gokhale's proposal to boycott South African coal is adopted, have an average output of nearly two million tons a year, valued at about £700,000. Coal was discovered in Natal seventy-four years ago, but up to twenty-three years back there were no organised collieries worthy of mention and South Africa imported its coal from oversea. Since 1889, however, the output has been growing steadily. The principal collieries are:- Natal Navigation, Elandslaagte, Durban Navigation, Dundee, St. George's, South African, Glencoe, Natal Cambrian, Talana, Newcastle, Hlobane, Natal Steam, Ramsay, Hatting Spruit, West Lennoxton, and Ballengeich.

**The Strong Man of Mexico.**

General Huerta, the provisional President of Mexico, is the strong man of the present somewhat puzzling, to use Reuter's adjective, situation in that unrestful country. He can not only use strong language, —as witness "the will of no foreigner could be imposed on the Republic except by force" in the statement just read out in the presence of the Diplomatic Corps,—but he can also take strong measures. Huerta is, however, confronted by a set of men not less determined than himself, and apparently more bloodthirsty. After the seizure of Torreon two weeks ago by the Constitutionalists, foreign warships were ordered to Mexico with a view to the landing of guards for the various legations, and the United States Government, which is reported to be disappointed at Britain's disinclination to follow its lead, is said to be contemplating drastic measures.

**Russia and Mongolia.**

When the Urga Protocol,—the treaty recently signed by Russia and Mongolia, a recognition of which Russia has just succeeded in obtaining from China, if Reuter's telegram to-day is well founded,—was published, the Pekin correspondent of the "North China Daily News," referring to the question of exclusive rights, said:—

"It is considered that all the false notions which have received currency in this respect ought now to be dispated, inasmuch, it is contended, as the document itself is purely commercial in character, and merely secures for Russian interests such privileges as they previously possessed in Mongolia or many reasonably claim in the new situation that has arisen."

While Russia maintains that she is only desirous of establishing a buffer state between herself and China, there appears to be a widely prevalent feeling both among the Chinese and the Mongols that the Treaty may possibly prove to be Russia's proverbial thin end of the wedge. The Chinese papers give currency to a story that when Ta Lama (the most important ecclesiastic in Urga after the Hut'ukht'u), whom M. Korostovetz, who obtained the Treaty, characterised as "the only man with brains in all Mongolia," signed the document very much against his will, he exclaimed, as he laid down his pen, "That is the worst day's work I have ever done for Mongolia."

**1865 and Now.**

Critics are not lacking who draw unpalatable comparisons between the present financial situation in Bombay and the great Bombay "Bubble" of 1864 and 1865. Comparisons are odious, it is true, and, however, bad the situation now is, it is only a fairly elastic imagination that can succeed in drawing a successful parallel between the failures of to-day and those that heralded the financial debacle of the early sixties. The frantic speculation unprecedented in Indian annals, that brought havoc to Bombay in 1864 and 1865, has been but fainly and weakly duplicated in our own times, and there is no real similitude in present occurrences and the complete wreckage of capital and credit that overtook Bombay city at the end of the American Civil War. The People's Bank had its antithesis, it is true, in the Asiatic Banking Corporation, which was originally promoted in 1863 as the Bombay Joint Stock Bank, for the latter, like the former, plunged into reckless speculation that necessitated large advances on a variety of industrial securities, first rate, second rate, third rate, and no rate at all. The Asiatic Bank became the banker of the ill-fated Bombay Reclamation Company, which could not reclaim itself; the Asiatic Bank recklessly fed a speculation in Back Bay shares; the Asiatic Bank lent fifteen lakhs of rupees to the Bombay Corporation upon a written guarantee from the agent of the bank; other loans were lavishly lent on little or no security; and when the Asiatic Bank failed in May 1866, the concern was in debt to the Bank of Bengal to the extent of nearly twenty lakhs. This is certainly a parallel case to that of the People's Bank and the Bank of Amritsar.

**A Picture of 1865.**

Beyond this, however, the comparison goes no further. We are told, for instance, with regard to the crisis of 1865, that

The news of the first and most stupendous failure (that of Mr. B. H. Cama, a Bombay shipper, whose liabilities were estimated at three crores of rupees) spread like wildfire in the city. In the share market its effect was like that of the most destructive bombshell. Immediately the so-called gilt-edged securities fell heavily, and so, too, minor scrip. Panic seized the market which increased in intensity and volume from day to day till the very nadir of depression was reached on the fateful first of July, 1865 the day on which hundreds of time "bargains" in all sorts of shares had become due, the aggregate nominal value of which was estimated at from seven to eight crores of rupees! It was the Black Day of Bombay, as much as the Black Friday of London a year later, when the old, eminent and respected banking house of Messrs. Overend and Gurney came to grief. Merchant after merchant and trader after trader failed. Confidence and credit had almost disappeared from the city. Neither bankers nor merchants were trusted.

It must surely be a most doleful person who can discover any similarity between the position thus indicated and the financial stress prevailing in Bombay to-day. There is some morality in business that did not exist forty years ago. Credit is quite a different thing, a much more reliable thing, than it was in the days of the Bombay Bubble, and there is no reason to doubt that the present strained situation will right itself eventually. Although liquidation may be the only remedy for the incurable maladies of tottering concerns, the best of those institutions which have had to suffer, in a large or small degree, for the failure of others, will be able to survive, and this survival of the fittest will, we may hope, mark the commencement of a period of prosperity for Indian Industrial enterprise.

**L. C. C. Lectures on India.**

A series of interesting lectures on a wide variety of topics was delivered on October 6 at the 250 evening institutes which have been opened in London by the County Council, as the result of an elaborate scheme of reorganisation. Among the lecturers were Mr. C. E. Mallet, who spoke at Allen Street, Kensington, on "The foundation of British power in India," and Sir Herbert Thirkell White, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, who took that province as his subject at Hearnville Road, Balham.

**Reader in Indian History at Oxford.**

The Ven. William H. Hutton, Fellow of St. John's College, Archdeacon of Northampton, and Canon of Peterborough, has been appointed Reader in Indian History at Oxford in succession to the late Mr. Sidney J. Owen.

### INDIAN EDUCTIONAL APPONTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Cheshire, assistant to Mr. Arnold, Educational Adviser to Indian students, leaves in January to take up the post of Professor of English in Morris College, Nagpur. Mr. J. B. Adams, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Mr. Cheshire's successor.

# HOME RULE AND ULSTER.

## PREMIER'S STRIKING SPEECH.

## WILL NOT BE FALSE TO THE SACRED TRUST.

## GOVERNMENT WILL NOT BE INTIMIDATED.

### EXECUTIVE MUST ASSERT AUTHORITY.

### PROSPECT OF A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank, said that the broad outline of the Land Reform proposals announced by Mr. Lloyd George had the hearty approval of his colleagues. The outstanding questions, however, must first be settled. The most important was Home Rule. Mr. Asquith emphasised that the Government would not be intimidated by Ulster. They must proceed with the Bill. They could not be false to their trust, but that they were prepared to consider the proposals with an open mind.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith addressed an enthusiastic meeting of his constituents at Ladybank to-night. He dealt exclusively with the Home Rule question. He declared with emphasis that the Government intended to make use of the Parliament Act in order to give the Liberal legislation something approaching an equal chance with their opponents. The Government had declared in favour of Home Rule when they had an overwhelming majority over all the parties, and the last election was fought with the knowledge that Home Rule was to come next to the passing of the Parliament Act. It would have been the grossest breach of public faith to put off this legisation.

AN IRISH LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that the Government still believed that as the Bill now stood, the Irish Legislature which it would bring into existence, even if it had the disposition, which the Government did not believe it would have, would not, could not have the power to be guilty of the acts of oppression against the minority.

He pointed out that the House of Lords had not attempted to modify, amend or improve the Bill.

Mr. Asquith then paid a tribute to the loyalty and self-sacrifice of the Irish party in the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith added:—"You are often told that I am Mr. Redmond's subservient tool." (Laughter). "Just as in Ireland, Mr. Redmond is told he is mine. There is just as much truth in the one accusation as in the other; and that is none at all. (Cheers). The Liberals and the Nationalists have co-operated in a common cause, a cause in the justice and policy of which we both believe." (Cheers).

The Bill as it left the House of Commons had been twice rejected by the House of Lords. It had the hearty approval of the whole Liberal party in Britain and the vast majority of Nationalists, and there was abundant evidence that it had practically the united support of all the great self-governing Dominions. (Cheers). In these circumstances," proceeded Mr. Asquith, "there is, in my opinion, a complete constitutional case for the proceeding in the next session regarding the Irish Government Bill, by applying to it the operation of the Parliament Act." (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith asked "ought the action of statesmen to be affected or deflected simply by menace of forcible resistance to the execution of law?" (Great cheering).

ULSTER MINORITY.

"The doctrines preached in the last two years in the North of Ireland, which I regret to say have received countenance in responsible quarters in this country, are the negation of the first principle of parliamentary, and still more, democratic Government. If the Ulster minority are entitled to resist Home Rule, what possible answer could be made to a like claim by the masses of the Irish people? (Cheers). No! We need not, we shall not be intimidated by threat of force." (Great and prolonged cheering).

Speaking slowly and deliberately the Premier said:—

"I have more than once expressed the hope and belief that the new system of Government in Ireland will be brought into operation without recourse to armed forces of the Crown, but if a statute, deliberately enacted by the Parliament, were to be met by organised and armed resistance, it would be clearly, not only the right, but the duty of the Executive to assert authority of the Law by every appropriate and adequate means." (Loud cheers).

EXTRAVAGANT MANIFESTATIONS.

Mr. Asquith after referring to some extravagant manifestations in Ulster declared that it was the duty of every man to deal respectfully with deep-seated and genuine sentiments of the minority. Though he believed their apprehensions were without foundation, all Liberals and Nationalists should spare no effort to eliminate those apprehensions.

He had offered to consider any honestly put forward proposals consistent with the scope of the Bill. The proposals, however, for the exclusion of Ulster, had been avowedly put forward, not as a help towards the solution of the problem of the Irish self-government, but with the most uncompromising declaration that their acceptance would not diminish hostility to the principles of the Bill.

He would be glad to be authoritatively informed that that was no longer the case. There were two obvious reasons why all patriotic men should desire a settlement by consent. Firstly, it was of supreme importance for the future well-being of Ireland that the new system should not start with the apparent triumph of one section, however preponderant its numbers, and the apparent humiliation of the other. He firmly believed that the ties binding the Irishmen were more durable and more effective than their differences. If the unifying process was to have fair chance of success, it was worth paying even a considerable price to secure the absence of ill-will and the possibility of co-operation.

"COCKPIT OF BRITISH POLITICS."

Then the second reason was that whatever was done should be regarded by all parties as resting on the solid foundation and capable of a future development beyond the risks of party vicissitudes. Ireland had been far too long the cockpit of British politics. (Cheers). The proposals however, made in perfectly good faith and good-will for a formal conference between the party leaders, did not appear to him to be practically helpful. A conference without defined limits would almost certainly be abortive and would probably leave matters worse. Nor was a conference necessary, if there was a genuine disposition in all quarters, by interchange of suggestions, free and frank and without prejudice, to contribute to the common stock. Mr. Asquith declared:

"I invite that interchange. Both I and my colleagues are ready to take part in it."

EXTENSION OF DEVOLUTION AND PROSPERITY.

"I should not depart however from the root and the principle of the Bill, a subordinate Irish Parliament in Dublin with an Executive responsible to it. (Cheers). Secondly, nothing must be done to erect a permanent barrier to Irish unity, thirdly, while importance of the extension of devolution in the United Kingdom is fully realised, the claim of Ireland is prior in point of urgency. I myself am sanguine enough to believe that the difficulties ought not to be beyond the resources of statesmanship. One thing is certain. We are not going to be false to the trust which the vast majority of Irish people reposed in us. (Cheers). We are not going to betray their cause. We are bound to prosecute their purpose and ours to a successful issue, not only by the obligations of loyalty and honour, but by the profound conviction that it has behind it the sympathies of the British democracy at Home and throughout the Empire, and that it carries with it the best and the only enduring prospect of a happy and prosperous future both for Ireland and Great Britain. (Loud and prolonged cheering).

## MR. GARVIN'S SUGGESTION.

### TEMPORARY EXCLUSION OF ULSTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Writing in the "Observer," to-day, Mr. Garvin says that Mr. Asquith has gone as far as reasonable opponents could expect, and he ought to be met with equal moderation and dignity. Recognising that devolution is inevitable, he suggests a temporary exclusion of Protestant Ulster with provisions enabling it to throw in its lot with the rest of Ireland if it changes its mind.

# LONDON LETTER.

## THE KING AND COURT.

## A WONDERFUL CHARITABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

## "LABBY'S" LIFE.

### A DESCENDANT OF THE CHEERYBLES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.

There were those who complained that the late King Edward was too easy going regarding the details of Court functions, leaving too much to the judgment of others. On the other hand matters managed to go through all right in his day, and for his own part, punctuality and punctiliousness as to his own duties at a function bore the usual results that have given example superiority over precept. Queen Victoria was a great lover of detail and few functions went through without her consent on every point; while King George is also an autocrat on these matters. It is possibly due to his Majesty's naval training that he likes to see to all the details. This has been noticeable in connection with the Connaught wedding next Wednesday and accounts for the delay in settling the final arrangements. However, there are not likely now to be any further alterations. The Prince of Wales by the way, will after all take part as a supporter of his cousin, the Crown Prince of Sweden being unable to be present.

The Duchess of Connaught will accompany her husband on his return to Canada. The health of Her Royal Highness has wonderfully improved, otherwise it is a question whether she would have undertaken the journey. The Duke and Duchess leave England by the Empress of Britain on Saturday week, Lieut.-Colonel Farquhar of the Coldstreams, who is Military Secretary to H. R. H. having already left England. The Hon. Katherine Villiers is to act as Lady-in-Waiting on Princess Patricia, in the absence of Miss Adam who cannot at present leave England. The personal staff does not shew much alternation and includes Miss Yorke, Captain Rivers Bukeley, Captain Buller, Captain Boscawen and Captain Graham.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S HOME SOLD.

Many political and social leaders will be interested in the purchase of Belmont Castle by Sir James K. Caird, Bart, of Dundee. Belmont, a magnificent place in every respect was the home of the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and in its library were the appointments made to the Cabinet over which that statesman presided. Much politics must have been discussed at Belmont during the past two hundred years; for politicians have been the hosts for many generations. Sir Henry bought the place from the Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, from whom the estate passed to the first Lord Wharncliffe, who was Lord Privy Seal in Peels Ministry of 1834 and Lord President of the Council in 1841. Sir Henry was responsible for nearly the whole of the present magnificent building, which contains but little of the old castle.

The winter season is going to be distinguished by some gay functions, especially in the nature of those Bohemian balls that have developed on such popular lines during the past few years. The "Artists' Revel," by which name the London Art Students' Costume Ball is known will be held at Covent Garden on October 29th. Much credit is due to Miss Gladys M Boly (Mrs. Hayes) who has been responsible for the development of these brilliant functions from small beginnings. Over the formation of at least one of the big Bohemian night club schemes there has been a hitch, but in the meanwhile is the Cabaret off Regent Street reopened as brilliant as ever. It is certainly highly creditable to the management of this unique home of conviviality that pleasure is possible without that step over the boderland which is so apt to ruin enterprises of this sort in London. That great gathering place of youth and beauty, the Holland Park Skating Rink, that earned such popularity under the management of Mr. F. H. Payne, is about to reopen more resplendant than ever. Princes, Chelsea Town Hall, and other centres of Bohemian revelling are well booked for the coming winter months.

THE "GOOD SAMARITAN." PERFORMANCE.

Those who will have the privilege of witnessing the unique variety entertainment which Madame Sarah Bernhardt and Lord Lonsdale are organising at the London Coliseum to-morrow night are likely to experience an impression that will last them all their life. As I have mentioned in previous letters, the performance, which will include the cream of London theatrical and music hall talent recruited by certain artists from France, is in aid of the Charing Cross Hospital, and the French Hospital, and is known as the "Good Samaritan" perfomance. The moment the clock strikes midnight to-day, an army of hundreds of workmen will enter the theatre and great preparations will commence. The proscenium will be a mighty arch of golden leaves, and thousands of golden leaves will line the dome. Their Majesties are to be received with the greatest dignity, and apart from the Royal interest in charity, care will be taken to let King George and Queen Mary know how deeply the Music Hall world appreciates the special favour they have always shewn to it. The Royal box and salon will be a feast of glory, and the two boxes arranged for their Majesties' suite will also be beautifully decorated. An idea of the talent to be collected in this one building may be gathered from the musicians alone, who include Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Harry Wood, Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Mr. Landon Ronald. Many of the turns will require elaborate stage preparations and no small part of the army of workmen's energies will be in this direction. The audience will contain all that represents rank, brains and smartness in London. Five duchesses have already taken stalls, to say nothing of the host of peeresses of less lofty rank.

THE CITY'S WEDDING PRESENT.

To-day the Lord Mayor and Alderman presented Prince Arthur and the Duchess of Fife with their weeding present and were received at Clarence House for the occasion. The casket containing the address is of eighteen carat gold and rectangular in shape. The lid bears the arms of Prince Artnur and the Duchess done in enamel and the front shews a diamond monogram together with the City arms. There are also hand painted views of the Guildhall and the Mansion House. No doubt Royalities are used to receiving beautiful gifts and after a certain age the choicest novelties cause little excitment. But these wedding presents bring to mind some of the quaint gifts that are made to the more youthful Royalties, gifts that cannot but bring delight to the hearts of the most blase of princelings. The Prince of Wales on his eighth birthday was presented with an exact model of one of the 7.4 inch guns of H. M. S. Powerful, which helped to save Ladysmith. A tiny little island off the coast of Norway was given to Prince Olaf, by Miss Musgrave in 1907.

Mr. William Palmer, who has just died at his Berkshire home, was the eldest son of that Mr. George Palmer who founded the great biscuit firm of Huntley and Palmer, at Reading. He was sixty-three years of age and had been both member of Parliamen for Reading and its Mayor. He was extremely popular in the town, and very generous having given as much as £50,000 to the University College. It was Mr. George William Palmer, who when asked by a well-known peer, whom he met at a hotel, for his card, failed to find the useful bit of pasteboard, so called for one of Huntley and Palmer's biscuits. To his father Reading long since erected a statue, which has the distinction of including a topy hat and an umbrella.

THE LIFE OF MR. LABOUCHERE.

Quite an event during the past week has been the publication of the late Mr. Labouchere's life by his nephew, Mr. Thorold. The story of "Labby" could not fail to be interesting, but whatever his good qualities, the "Puck" of Victorian politics was not exactly the English idea of a hero, and would not have been half so interesting had he been. Mr. Thorold's work is cast too much in the heroic mould, and delightful as most of its pages are, a less biassed and more detached biographer might have proved more amusing. Of course, letters of supreme political importance are published, especially those relating to the Chamberlain-Parnell-Gladstone controversy, but they belong to other interests than those that concern this column. No mention is made of some of the most amusing episodes of "Labby's" earliest days. I remember his describing in his immitable manner an experience when he was a boy at Eton. He swaggered into the old Roebuck hotel and ordered a private room. Comfortably esconced in a big chair before a cheerful fire he ordered a bowl of punch. This the waiter brought and left the room, whereupon "Labby's" took the bowl and poured its contents away in a cupboard. After waiting a decent interval, he ordered a second bowl which he despatched in the same manner. Two more bowls were subsequently got rid of; after which Labby called for his bill. This he paid and swaggered out to the admiring astonishment of the entire hotel staff who thought they had found an infant prodigy among drinkers. "Labby" was not so reckless with his money in after life. The late Mr. Corgialegno, a wealthy bill broker of Lombard Street was very fond of Mr. Labouchere, and spent much time with him in the South of France. They were dining together the night that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation from Mr. Balfour's cabinet was announced. Labby received the telegram with a great show of annoyance. "I have just written a leader for "Truth" to say what a scoundrel he is not to resign!" Then he added wrathfully. "Now I shall have to write one to say what a scoundrel he is to resign."

MR. GLOVER'S REMINISCENCES.

Another book that has caused much amusement, is a further volume of reminiscences of Mr. "Jemmy" Glover, the well-known conductor of Drury Lane Theatre and proprietor of a famous band that he tours round the favourite holiday resorts in the summer. He is a remarkable individual this Mr. Glover, and has fought his own way through life from the humble beginnings of a chemist's assistant. He has been musician, journalist, Mayor of Bexhill, and proprietor of theatres. A tall, stout, portly man, with a somewhat pronounced nose, he wears an eyeglass. Immaculate to a degree, he appears during the latter part of the day and on the evenings. But the same sartorial perfection is not always apparent to the favoured few who have the privilege of meeting him during the forenoon in the precincts of Covent Garden Market.

There has just died at Dellachaple, Garmouth in Scotland, Major John Grant at the advanced age of ninety. At first sight the statement does not convey much of interest despite the fact that for many years this retired Lancashire manufacturer had lived in the land of his origin, beloved for a heart that knew no bounds to its goodness and his genuine interest in the welfare of those around him. But John Grant belonged to an immortal family, for he was the nephew of those brothers Grant, who were made to live for ever, thanks to Charles Dickens portrayal of them as the brothers Cheeryble, and it seems that the picture was a faithful one and in no way exaggerated the unbounded beauty of these philanthropists' natures. For years the late Major Grant managed their works at Ramsbottom.

The father of the Cheeryble brothers was a crofter at Speyside, and with his wife and younger children in a cart, helped his two sons to drive in Lancashire. The humble vehicle held at the worldy possessions of this simple family. It was a hungry family that reached the land of cotton and hope, and their spirits could not have been cheered by the fact that the horse fell dead on their arrival. I note that the "Scotsman" quotes the general idea that Charles Dickens never met the brothers Cheeryble or any of the Grant family. Memory is a treacherous faculty, but I am under the impression that Miss Hogarth, Mrs. Dicken's sister, whom I met before she died a few years ago, told me that Dickens had been introduced to some of the family at any rate, by Harrison Ainsworth, himself a Mancunian by birth.

## RAILWAY COMMISSION.

### TERMS WIDE ENOUGH TO ALLOW OF STATE CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Sydney Buxton announces that the terms of reference of the Railway Commission are wide enough to allow of the consideration whether the State should undertake the work of railways.

## COMMISSION OF VENEREAL DISEASE.

### LORD SYDENHAM AS PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

"The Times" states that Lord Sydenham has accepted the chairmanship of the Royal Commission on venereal diseases. Messrs. Brynmor Jonès and Philip Snowden will be among the members.

## MEETING OF EMPERORS.

### AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE AND EUROPEAN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Oct. 26.

After shooting with Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Bohemia, the Kaiser arrived this morning and was received at the station by the Emperor Francis Joseph.

The "Fremdenblatt," welcoming the Kaiser points out that the Austro-German alliance throughout its existence has proved the strongest and most unerring guide to both Emperors, and a strong directing factor in international policy, amid all its numerous variations, and in fulfilment of the object of protecting peace which is primarily the work of the two Peace-Emperors.

## ABDUCTION OF CHILDREN.

### STEAMERS LEAVE WITHOUT THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

There was further excitement in Dublin, yesterday, the priests stopping eight children from proceeding to England via Belfast. Afterwards the priests and the crowds waited on the quays until the steamers left without the children. The priests harangued the people, who returned singing hymns.

MORE DISTURBANCE IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Exciting scenes took place at Dublin station last night when an attempt was made to put four children on the train on their way to England. Four of them escaped from their guardians, one of whom the crowd attacked and injured badly.

## TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS IN AFRICA

### NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

It is stated in well-informed quarters that negotiations between Britain and Germany regarding Africa are concerned, not with the changes in territorial states, but with the division of certain parts of Africa into economic spheres. The agreement is contingent in character, and need not come into operation immediately.

## RUSSO-CHINESE AGREEMENT

### MINISTERS COME TO AN UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 24.

A telegram from Peking states that the Russian Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister have reached an understanding regarding the terms of the Russo-Chinese Agreement on the subject of Mongolia.

## EXCHANGE OF ZANZIBAR.

### REPORT UNTRUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Oct. 24.

The report with regard to Zanzibar is declared to be wholly untrue.

### FRONT OPPOSITION BENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Mr. Bonar Law has invited Mr. Cave and Lord Robert Cecil to join the front Opposition bench.

### MEXICAN COLLIERY DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DAWSON (NEW MEXICO,) Oct. 24.

It is feared that death roll in the colliery disaster here will amount to 261.

## P. AND O. OFFICERS' GRIEVANCES.

### ENGAGEMENT CANCELLED PENDING ADJUSTMENT.

NOTICE TO P. AND O. COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. Oct. 25.

Notices were served on the P. and O. Company, yesterday, terminating the engagement of the officers due to sail on the "Cicilia." At a subsequent meeting of the officers it was decided to permit the Cicilia to sail, but to hold up all other P. and O. boats pending the adjustment of the officers' grievances. A statement issued by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild says that the officers' action is due to the fact that they have exhausted all other means of securing the redress of their grievances, including inadequate pay, want of proper provision for old age, and paucity of leave.

The majority of the P. & O. officers now in British ports have resigned. The remaining officers have undertaken not to replace those resigned.

The sailing of the Cicilia to-day will, however, not be impeded.

## SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE

### ENDOWMENT OF £70,000.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Speaking at a dinner of the London School of Tropical Medicine, last night, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that £70,000 had been obtained for the endowment and support of the school.

## FRENCH BUDGET.

### EXCESS OF 32 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 25.

The estimates of expediture for 1914 are thirty-two million sterling more than in 1913, including nineteen millions for the Ministry of War and £1,920,000 for the navy.

## SPANISH PREMIER RESIGNS.

### CRISIS DUE TO LIBERAL DISSENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, Oct. 26.

The Senate has rejected a vote of confidence in the Government by 106 votes to 103.

Count Romanones, Premier, has resigned. He took the unusual step of telegraphing to the French press declaring that the crisis was due to Liberal dissensions, and was not connected with the King, who was most anxious for the Liberals to remain in power.

It is expected that Senor Maura, Conservative, will again assume office.

## RAILWAY COLLISION.

### 3 KILLED, 19 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

A local South-Eastern train dashed into a stationery train in a fog at the Waterloo Junction to-day, telescoping the rear portion of the train. Three persons were killed and nineteen injured.

### LAUNCHING OF OIL-DRIVEN CRUISER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Arethusa, the first of a new class of oil-driven cruisers was launched at Chatham to-day.

### GOVERNMENT'S LAND POLICY.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Speaking at Royston, Lord Crewe said there was nothing in the Government's land proposals which need excite fears of the landlord, the tenant or the labourer.

## CAWNPORE SETTLEMENT.

### BENGALI HINDUS' APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.

The Hindu public bodies in Bengal are also adopting resolutions thanking the Viceroy for settling the Cawnpore affair. At a meeting of the Kalighat Association a resolution was carried offering grateful thanks to Lord Hardinge for settling the unhappy incidents at Cawnpore. It is suggested to hold a representative public meeting of the Hindus of Bengal to express appreciation and gratefulness to Lord Hardinge's attitude in settling the Cawnpore affair.

### AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MAMPTON ROADS, Oct. 25.

Nine American battleships have left for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

# SHARE MARKET CRISIS.

## INTRICATE SITUATION.

## QUESTION OF FIXING THE RATES.

## BOARD TO DECIDE TO-DAY.

### MARKET STEADY ON SATURDAY.

On Saturday the Share Market presented a very steady appearance for the three hours that it remaind open and some little confidence was restored among the brokers. The "moorat" settlement was closed mostly at the rates recommended by the Board of the Association but nothing was done regarding the "Petit" shares. The Bulls have become very uneasy over these shares and the Bears do not seem to give way. They declined to settle, when approached, at the rate of Rs. 2,600, as recommended by the Board and the Board is now considering the desirability of fixing a rate for these shares as compulsory. A notice was accordingly put up on the board calling upon the brokers to submit their transactions both of sale and purchase in these shares to the Secretary. That was done and the Board met in the afternoon to consider the question of fixing the rates.

At their meeting, the Board found the question to be a very intricate one as there has been a very large fictitious sale made by the Bears in these shares. After going through the papers, the Board found that the transactions in over 350 shares are still to be settled and after a prolonged enquiry, in the course of which every broker who had dealt in these shares was examined, they found that there was a fictitious sale of about 180 shares. Questioned as to why they could not settle, some of the brokers said that those who had sold did not come forward to repurchase at the rate recommended by the Board, but those who had purchased from them were pestering them to repurchase. But some of the Bears who had not made any purchase whatever said they saw no wisdom in settling at this rate and then when the time came for payment on the basis of this adjustment they would be asked to settle at a few annas in the rupee. What they wanted was that a guarantee should first be given that payment would be made in full after an adjustment was arrived at on this basis. The Board could not come to a decision on this matter on Saturday evening though they had been discussing this matter for over four hours. The reason assigned for by some is that two of the members of the Board are very greatly affected by the failure of Mr. Jehangir Behramji, very particularly in these shares and cannot therefore, speak with that force with which they would have otherwise done. There were other odds against and they were that most of the Hindu members of the Board had been Bears, and are against the Board fixing the rates. In these circumstances, the Chairman, Mr. Parbhundass Jivandas, and the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Madan, who have been during this crisis working day and night in watching the interests of the Association, are greatly hampered in their attempts to bring about a settlement, which they believe is absolutely essential at the present moment.

#### A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

If the Board arrives at the decision to-day to fix the rate and make it binding on all—the banks will be included as they are bound by the decision of the Board of the Stock Exchange,—it is stated that the losses suffered by Mr. Jehangir Behramji will be reduced to a very large extent, and he will then be in a position to settle with his brokers. If this happens, the brokers will get about five lacs in cash among them and that sum will enable them to tide over their present difficulties. If, it is stated, the Board decides otherwise, the losses of the brokers will be very heavy, so heavy that none of the Bulls will be in a position to pay and the Bears will suffer too.

#### MARKET IMPROVES.

For the time the Exchange remained open on Saturday, the brokers did a very large business in all the other shares, both in cash and by "vaida." The tone of the Market, therefore, improved a great deal and the prices in almost all the shares went up largely. The only shares that remained steady were the Fazul and David Shares. On the Market re-opening the Specie shares went up at once, as orders for a very large purchase had been recived by wire from upcountry stations.

The rise in the prices of the different shares will be noticed from the following table:—

| | On Friday Evening. | On Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| David ..... | 460 to 470 | 460 to 470 |
| Fazul ..... | 460 to 465 | 465 to 467½ |
| Specie ..... | 35 | 45 |
| Standard ..... | 1125 | 1147½ |
| Nagpore ..... | 1850 | 1905 |
| Swadeshi ..... | 1400 | 1475 |
| Currimbhoy ... | 202½ | 207½ |
| Cresent ..... | 100½ | 105 |

Government paper also went up from Rs. 95-1-6 to Rs. 95-6-0.

The rise in the prices of most of these shares was due mainly to investors coming into the Market in very large numbers to purchase the shares at favourable rates. The brokers get the advantage of getting cash and during the last two days they have sold off over 600 shares of the Fazulbhoy Mills. As they have now disposed of such a large number of bona fide shares which has enabled them to ascertain their true position, they say they now find it very easy to settle the differences among themselves regarding the fictitious sales.

The outlook, therefore, now seems to be very hopeful.

The working of all the banks on Saturday was normal.

### SEQUEL TO CREDIT BANK FAILURE.

#### BROKERS ADJUDGED INSOLVENTS.

At the bungalow of the Hon. Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar, on Saturday morning, Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan presented a petition on behalf of Pranlal P. Makanji, a share-broker, to adjudge Hussein Mahomed and Nensey Khairad, also brokers, insolvents.

The petitioner stated that the two inolvents had been trading as brokers in the name and style of Hussein Brothers, and they had given him an order on their account to purchase a large number of shares of the Nagpore, Crescent, Currimbhoy, Fazulbhoy and the Bombay Cotton Mills. According to the settlement rates, they were now indebted to the petitioner in the sum of Rs. 4,888 which sum they were bound to pay according to the rules of the Shares and Stock Exchange. The petitioner alleged that they had acted for the Credit Bank and had been largely involved owing to the failure of the Bank and hence unable to meet their liabilities.

After hearing counsel, His Lordship passed the adjudication order.

On the petition of the same applicant, Noor Mahomed Joosub was also adjudicated an insolvent on almost the same grounds.

Since the recent failure, a large number of people have been adjudicated insolvents, some on their own petititon and some at the instance of others.

On Saturday, His Lordship also adjudicated Madhavji Umedrau, a dealer in copper and brass, an insolvent at the instance of one Chimanlal Jethabhai. The insolvency was said to be due to speculation.

The names of the three grain merchants who were reported to have failed at Mandvi are Velji Narpal, Vasanji Pasa and Keshav Ludha.

### PEOPLE'S BANK FAILURE.

#### STARTLING ALLEGATIONS BY AUDITORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The "Arya Patrika" publishes the full text of the letter addressed by Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons, auditors of the People's Bank and other Companies of Mr. Harkishen Lal, to the directors of the Bank, the ignoring of which letter was complained of by the auditors in their letter dated Simla, 27th, September, already published in the press. As the directors of the Bank have announced through the "Tribune" their intention of publishing this letter with their reply, the "Arya Patrika" no longer sees any reason to withhold it from publication. The directors' reply is not yet before the public although to-morrow is the date of the shareholders' meeting. This letter is not the first of reminders of the kind given by the auditors to the directors but is a climax of a series. The main purport of the letter is contained in the opening paragraphs of which the following is a brief summary.

#### AUDITORS' REPORT.

"We have audited the accounts of the Bank for the half year ending 13th June, 1913. Before we certify the balance sheet we shall feel obliged by detailed explanations and informations regarding the following:—Re cash credits, loans, bills discounted, promotes, overdrafts. Every half year we are being given to understand by the directors that all debts of the Bank are good and recoverable, and that the money is amply secured and that the directors are making earnest endeavours torealise debts and adjust overdue hundies. For the half year ending 31st December last, it was remarked by the directors that, "In all banking business impatience is not a virtue and it is very rarely in banking experience that loans are realised just at the time when a bank wants the same to be done." It was also remarked by the directors that our view was not always in accordance with banking experience and the requirements of the banking practice. It is strange that the directors should have made such remarks when they are aware that the debts for recovery of which they have made every possible effort, cannot be realised We quote below some notes of the manager of the Head Office on some cases for your perusal. It is quite clear that the Head Office Manager is helpless and in spite of his repeated attempts, even interest cannot be realised. At several places the manager thinks that securities are either short or have depreciated.

#### MR. HARKISHEN LAL BOTH AS LENDER AND BORROWER.

There is one and the same controlling spirit, Mr. Harkishen Lal, both as lender and borrower and the responsibility has been reduced to a minimum. Attempts are now made in certain cases to replace debentures, and to secure bad debts, which now stand on mere pronotes. We can hardly understand how far this procedure will give better security as the value of properties of the borrowing complaints will not increase thereby. We have compared the balance sheet of 30th June with the previous half year's to find out how far the hopes held out are being fulfilled. We regret to repeat that the balances in different accounts have again gradually increased instead of there being a decrease. Several big debts stand as before with interest added to them. In a very small number of accounts some money has been received for credit but considering the magnitude of the total money involved, there has been hardly any recovery worth the name. The question of recovery of interest has taken a serious aspect. In many accounts interest not recovered is being debited to different accounts and credited to profit and loss account. In many cases pronotes or documents held by the Bank are for lesser amounts than the balances standing in the books, this is due to non-recovery of interest from half year to half year. We were assured last half year that several matters referred by us would receive the directors attention, and fresh and additional securities would be lodged with the Bank to cover all debts, but we notice nothing has been done excepting that a few securities which were under the control of Mr. Harkishen Lal have been changed from one account to another. We have in the previous half year's report dealt with various securities held by the Bank, their market or intrinsic value, and financial position of the debtor companies and other parties, but as the directors repeatedly assure us that the securities held by the Bank fully cover the debts, we propose again to deal with the qestion of some of the big debts, so that the directors may be able to convince us of the safety of the debts before we again address the shareholders."

The letter then goes into the question of big securities covering over six pages or twenty-four columns of the "Patrika." One or two instances are cited here only to give a general idea regarding the Pioneer Investment Company's securities. The auditors say "It is clear that the securities held by the Bank are short by nearly rupees thirty thousand seven hundred, if the value of all the shares held by the Company be accepted at par, but as a matter of fact the value of the shares held has not only considerably fallen but in our opinion the majority of shares are not worth the paper on which they are written. Shares of the Punjab Cotton Press Company and Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills have been purchased by the Pioneer Investment Company at a considerable discount, while they are accepted by the Bank as security at face value."

#### SECURITIES NOT WORTH THE PAPER THEY ARE WRITTEN UPON.

Regarding another debt that of Malik Girdhari Lal, brother-in-law of Mr. Harikishen Lal, the auditors say, "Amount due from Malik Girdhari Lal in pro note account on 30th June is about Rs. 79,500, the 78 shares of Mr. Harkishenlal of the Punjab Cotton Press Company of face value of Rs. 39,000, some shares of Mr. Harkishen Lal of the Pioneer Investment Company of the face value of Rs. 25,000, four pieces of land of total declared value Rs. 73,000. The title deeds of the lands are in favour of Mr. Harkishen Lal. There is an agreement on an eight anna paper, not a registered deed, signed by Mr. Harkishen Lal dated December, 1906, that in case the money is not paid within three months by Malik Girdhari Lal from the date of advance the Bank was authorised to get the property registered in favour of the Bank. Although we have brought this fact several times to your notice Malik Girdhari Lal has not been requested to arrange to have the lands etc., registered in favour of the Bank. As regards the securities of shares we need hardly repeat that the value of the shares of the Punjab Cotton Press Company has considerably fallen and in our opinion the shares of the Pioneer Investment Company are not worth the paper they are written upon."

In conclusion the letter draws attention to the differences and the irregularities in the accounts of some of the branch offices and to the returns not received from some of the offices. The letter is dated 12th August, 1913.

### SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

The shareholders' meeting of the People's Bank was held this evening within closed doors, strict watch being kept upon outsiders. The following particulars have been obtained from trustworthy gentlemen present in the meeting.

Rai Bahadur Moolchand of Ajmere was voted to the chair. chand of Ajmere was voted to the chair. The president said that the report of the auditors, Messrs, Ferguson and Company, could not be ready in the short time they have been working and until their report was presented the Investigation Committee could not give their final report and opinion. The senior partner of the auditors had reached Lahore only that morning. The Committee did not wish to express an opinion at that stage on the letter of Messrs. Basant Ram and Sons which had appeared in the "Arya Patrika." A copy of the letter and the directors' reply to it have been made over to Messrs. Ferguson and Company, whose opinion in the matter will be made public.

#### NEW BANK TO LIQUIDATE. THE OLD.

Mr. Harkissen Lal was then called upon to explain the reconstruction scheme over again, in doing which he said, that he had his reply to the criticisms and abuse levelled against him, but he did not wish to take up the shareholders' time to-day. He announced that another meeting will be held on the 9th November to consider reports of the auditors and the Investigating Committee which were expected to be ready before the date. A subsequent meeting will be held on the 12th November to consider the proposal of liquidating the present bank and starting another bank with the name of the "New People's Bank of India" to act as liquidators to the old bank and take over its liabilities and assets charging one per cent. commission, the liquidation to be voluntary, under official supervision. An application will be made to the court to that effect.

Mr. Harkissen Lal said that offers of a large number of shares for the new bank were already in his hands and a number of gentlemen present stood up to declare the amounts of shares they were prepared to take up.

The meeting concluded with resolutions passed by the shareholders that legal help and action be taken to oppose the appointment of an official liquidator.

### BOMBAY BANKING COY.

#### COMMITTEE'S REPORT NOT READY.

In accordance with the resolution arrived at their meeting on the 19th instant, a further meeting of the depositors of the Bombay Banking Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the premises of the Marathi Granth Sanghralaya, Thakurdwar, to receive a report from the Committee appointed by them to investigate into the affairs of the Bank. Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Bar.-at-Law, presided.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, regretted to announce that the Committee had not been able to finish its enquiry and that it wanted further time. He said it was no fault of the Committee nor of the Directors that this delay had occurred. The Committee was enquiring into every detail and some of the branches had not yet despatched their books. Wires had now been sent to every branch and they expected that the books would arrive within a day or two.

Mr. B. B. Shahne, a member of the Committee, then made a statement. He said that the whole of Monday was occupied in going through formalities and arranging preliminaries. On Tuesday nothing could be done as the agents were engaged elsewhere, and the real work of investigation was taken in hand from Wednesday. Since then they had been working every day and minutely examining the several accounts. They had gone through the Bombay office accounts and had checked the statements regarding loans and overdrafts. They had put several questions regarding them to the agents and had tried to ascertain how, with whose authority and on what security the loans were made. That investigation too had not been quite complete and in a few cases they had not yet ascertained the true condition of the debtor. They had also examined the securities in great detail and wherever it seemed to them that the securities were insufficient, they had made a remark to that effect. They had also prepared a statement of assets that were immediately realisable but they did not wish to bind themselves to a very definite statement as they had yet to go through the books of nine branches. The Committee, therefore, asked for a postponement till the 16th November.

A depositor said that they were all anxious to know the real valuation of the assets. They would like to have a statement regarding the securities showing whether they were in gold, silver, landed properties, shares or promissory notes and what was the present day market rate of those securities.

Another depositor asked the Committee to verify the statement made to the press shortly after the Bank stopped payment by the manager to the effect that the assets exceeded the liabilities by two lakhs and a half.

The Chairman then adjourned the meeting till the 16th November.

A meeting of the depositors, convened by the Directors of the Bank, will, however, be held this evening at the same place.

### THE SHARE MARKET CRISIS.

#### Suggestions to Brokers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I venture to think that the following suggestions will command general approval, and their adoption will help in allaying the present disturbed condition of the Share Market without doing injustice to any party. You will confer an obligation on many by publishing them for the consideration of brokers and their board of directors.

1. That all standing incompleted business for the Moorat delivery should be considered as if done for the December delivery.

2. That the Bears may suffer no loss by giving grace of one month to the Bulls, an interest at the rate of six per cent. should be allowed to the Bears, on the rates at which they have sold for the Moorat delivery. Thus if a man has sold a share of the Fazulbhoy mills at Rs. 600 for the Moorat settlement, and has not still cancelled the sale by buying one share from the man to whom he has sold, and his transaction is thus pending, it should be considered that instead of selling at Rs. 600 for the Moorat, he has sold at Rs. 603 for the December settlement. The same process should be applied to the sale of other shares also.

3. That no new vaida busines should be allowed till the settlement of the Moorat delivery business. Business should be allowed only for ready stocks, or when it is to complete a standing transaction of the Moorat settlement or of the December settlement as proposed above, i.e., only cash transactions and "patate patata" transactions should be allowed.

4. That brokers should make payments as usual to one another of all completed or "patate patata" transactions of the Moorat delivery. It should be decided by the general sense of the brokers whether "havalas" should be accepted in this settlement, or they should be considered incomplete transactions which should be completed at the time of the December settlement.

5. That a meeting should be called of the directors, and of the brokers also, if necessary, after the settlement thus made of the Moorat delivery, to consider the condition then prevailing, and to discuss what further steps should be taken.

Yours etc.,
NAVNIDHLAL.

Oct. 25.

### DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

QUEBEC, Oct. 25.

The Duke and the Duchess of Connaught have arrived.

# BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## CALCUTTA HINDUS DEPORTED.

### NON-COMPLIANCE WITH IMMIGRATION LAW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, Oct. 24.

Twenty-four Calcutta Hindus arriving from Calcutta have been ordered to be deported owing to their non-compliance with the Immigration Law which provides that the immigrants must make continuous journey from the land of their birth. The arrivals were transhipped at Hong Kong.

#### HINDUS PROTEST.

Cases of fifteen others are being considered. The Hindu population has protested in Ottawa.

VICTORIA, (British Columbia.) Oct. 25.

Fifteen more Hindus have been ordered to be deported. Thirty-nine are now awaiting deportation. The Hindu population are arranging mass meetings to protest against the treatment of their compatriots.

### VANCOUVER RIOT.

#### RIOTERS HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, Oct. 24.

Five Vancouver miners concerned in the riots here have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of twenty pounds sterling and eleven to three months and a fine of ten pounds sterling. The judge said it was the most painful duty he had ever performed but he must recognise the interests of the whole community.

The remaining accused were remanded to the special assize in December.

### DURBAN STRIKE.

#### EIGHT INDIANS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Oct. 24.

Eight Indians have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Newcastle in connection with the strike.

#### INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVES' CONFERENCE.

The representatives of coal, agricultural and sugar interests will confer to-morrow, Mr. Gandhi will probably be present, but there is no sign of the strike spreading to the sugar and other industries which employ many thousands of Indians.

### TWO THOUSAND INDIANS STRIKE.

#### OPENING OF STRIKERS' FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Oct. 25.

The number of Indians on strike in Natal coal mines is difficult to ascertain. Two thousand approximately have struck out of four thousand. The public opinion generally condemns the £3 tax. A strikers' fund has been opened at Durban and subscriptions are plentiful both from Natal and the Transvaal. If the strike spreads to the sugar estates, which employ seven thousand indentured workers the position will become most difficult for both sides. The Protector of Immigrants in Durban states that the Government some time ago ordered that the tax should not be collected in case of women.

### SEAMEN'S BILL.

#### IMPROVED CONDITION IN AMERICAN SEA-LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The Senate has passed a so-called Seamen's Bill for improving the conditions of the American seamen. It abolishes arrest and imprisonment for desertion, and promotes the seamen's safety at sea. It contains clauses which are relieved to be contrary to the terms of foreign treaties, especially as regards desertion. It also provides that no ship shall leave a port unless it has lifeboats sufficient to contain all one board or unless seventyfive per cent. of the crew understand all orders given them. The measure excities considerable perturbation in the British shipping quarters. Representatives bodies, including Chamber of Shipping have made representations to the British Government.

### SERVIAN TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

BELGRADE, Oct. 26.

It is officially stated that all Servian troops have been withdrawn from Albania.

# "HANDS OFF" IN MEXICO.

## AMERICA'S PROCLAMATION TO POWERS.

### INTERVENTION AN UNFRIENDLY ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

Government is preparing a proclamation notifying the Powers that any interference in Mexico will be regarded as unfriendly to the United States. The latter will only recognise Governments founded on law and order.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

It is intimated that two things prompted the preparation of the proclamation with regard to Mexico, namely the alleged interview with Sir Lionel Carden and the despatch of warships to Mexico. Apparently the proclamation will not be promulgated until after the elections in Mexico. President Huerta has publicly declared that he will not stand as a candidate for the presidency or interfere in the elections.

### AMERICA'S OBLIGATION.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE FOR FREE PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

President Wilson, addressing the students of Swarthmore College yesterday, extolled the memory of William Penn,

He said the profound purpose underlying American conquests was to see that every foot of the continent should be the home for free self-governing people who would have no government whatever which did not rest upon the consent of the governed.

He would like to believe that the whole of the Western Hemisphere was devoted to the same sacred purpose, and that nowhere any government would endure which was stained with blood or supported by anything but the consent of the governed.

### FOREIGNERS AND MEXICO.

#### PRESIDENT HUERTA'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The statement by President Huerta was read to-day in the presence of the diplomatic body. In it he solemnly assured them that his sole desire was to establish peace and ensure a fair election. He was determined to protect the Americans and other foreigners; but the will of no foreigner could be imposed on the Republic except by force.

### FITTEST MAN TO ESTABLISH ORDER.

#### AMERICA'S "DOLLAR POLITICS."

(REUTER TELEGRAM).

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" discussing the British recognition of President Huerta declares that all foreigners in Mexico regard him as the fittest man to establish order. It is in Germany's interest that the question of presidency shall be solved by the election of a vigorous personality like Huerta.

The "Deutche Tages Zeitung" and the "Vossische Zeitung" denounce America's "dollar politics" and forgetfulness of the fact that Mexico is a Sovereign State.

### MEXICAN REBELS.

#### CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF BATTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Mexican rebels have been defeated at Montere, losing 800 killed and wounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

According to later advices, the Mexican rebels captured Monterey after defeating two Federal generals who were hurrying to its relief. A severe battle took place.

BROWNSVILLE (Texas), Oct. 26.

It is estimated that a thousand were killed in the fighting at Monterey.


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# CALCUTTA WEEK BY WEEK.

## CONGESTION IN THE PORT.

### THE BENGAL COMMISSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The "Englishman" reminds its readers that although the Government was required to "do something" urgently two months ago with a view to relieving the congestion of the port of Calcutta, and in particular to take steps to supplement the Howrah bridge which is practically the only link between Calcutta and the North, the Government has not shown any sign of moving yet. The Government would perhaps say that it has plenty of other things to think about, but this excuse, if tendered, would probably not be accepted by the irate denizen of Hare Street. The fact is that the port has been allowed to fall badly behind by whoever was responsible for it, and it is calculated that, even with gigantic efforts, it will take us at least five years to make up the ground we have lost. The "Englishman" wildly suggests that somebody should be called in to help us, and mentions the name of Sir Francis Spring, of Madras. Considering that the shipping of Calcutta in one year is as great as the shipping of Madras in ten, I don't think—! But after all, it wouldn't be any more silly to invite a Port official from a one-horse town like Madras to put things right for Calcutta than it seems to bring two or three Civilians from the "backward provinces," as the "Statesman" satirically calls them, to advise us to how the administration of Bengal is to be brought up to date.

### THE LATEST "ENQUIRY."

The Government has now explained why it has appointed a committee of Civilians to enquire into the shortcomings of the administration of this province. It seems that the Bengal official is "out of touch" with the people, and the idea is to put him into touch with them again. Well, he is out of touch with the people—there cannot be the slightest doubt about that—but whether the remedy proposed will not be worse than the disease is quite open to argument. For the proposed remedy, if any inference whatever may be drawn from the communique published last week, is that the "Permanent Settlement" should be killed, or so modified that cadastral surveys may take its place, and thus bring the officials into intimate contact with the people! One Bengal landlord told me the other day that he was quite prepared to see the Permanent Settlement altogether abrogated within the next five years! There will be a few wigs on the green before that takes place. If the Government is looking for trouble it will have it, without a doubt. It will certainly have the landowners up against it to a man; and unless it is prepared to guarantee fixity of tenure to the tenants, it will have them also about its ears. It will be a heavy price to pay for the luxury of importing Mr. Montagu a year ago, in order, as the "Statesman" says, that he might pick up on the spot elementary knowledge about Indian conditions which has been a common-place of the text-books for the last sixty years. The reasons why Bengal is badly administrated are perfectly patent and have nothing to do with the Permanent Settlement. If the authorities really wanted to know the reason of the milk in the cocoa-nut they would have been better advised to consult a few non-officials privately than to import two or three outside Civilians, regardless of expense from other provinces. But that would be such a commonplace, sensible thing to do that naturally it would never occur to the Government.

### "MOSLEM GRATITUDE."

If you have smiles prepare to shed them now. The meeting of Mahomedans in Calcutta last Sunday following upon those in other places, makes it abundantly evident that the Government has roused in them that kind of gratitude which consists of a lively hope of favours to come. The Calcutta Mahomedans, through their spokesmen, declare that the land under the raised "dalan" must be regarded as the inalienable property of the mosque, and also calls upon the Government to refund to the Moslem newspapers the security recently taken from them. I must say, as one who approves of the action at Cawnpore, I do think this is rough on the "Father of his People," as Lord Hardinge will doubtless be known to future ages. Here he goes and incurs the censure of most Europeans—on this side of India, certainly—in order to placate the Mouslims of Cawnpore; and immediately he is called upon to make further concessions, which if he actually granted them, would undoubtedly usher in that most terrible of all catastrophes—a strike of the Heaven-born. So far as the average Calcutta European is concerned, I do not think anything Lord Hardinge can say or do would now surprise him. The "Nayak" says Lord Hardinge is the greatest Viceroy since Canning.

### VOLUNTEER "KILTIES" FOR CALCUTTA.

Every four or five years someone with a special stock of the "perfervidum ingenium Scotorum!" comes along and calls for two hundred "braw lads" to form a Scottish kilted volunteer corps for Calcutta. He gets a dozen or two replies, he assumes that the two hundred will be forthcoming all right, and proceeds to fill up the captaincies and other honorific posts—only to find, after several months' blowing of bagpipes and profuse libations of usquebagh, that the Commander-in-Chief, or some lady, objects to such a horrid garment as the kilt, and the scheme has to be abandoned. That, or something like it, was what happened last time: a Scottish corps for Calcutta came very near being an accomplished fact. Undeterred by this rebuff, the Scots of Calcutta are once more out for recruits, and Mr. J. B. Ross, the Hon. Sec. pro tem., writes to the papers to say that "a large number of promises have already been received from enthusiastic Scots many of whom are ex-Volunteers who have served either in the London Scottish or some of the Territorial battalions of the Highland or Scottish regiments." With the caution characteristic of his race, however, Mr. Ross is not content to rely upon enthusiasm alone. He proposes "to enrol the names of 'Burra Sahibs' and those who, not wishing actually to serve in the corps are willing to become honorary members and lend the movement their support and approval." In other words the numerous well-to-do Caledonians in the City of Palaces must put their hands in their sporrans and fish out some of the numerous "bawbees" there reposing for the good of the cause. It will be observed that Mr. Ross only speaks of "lending" support, pecuniary or otherwise, so that the only question now before the canny Scots who may contemplate taking him at his word is what the rate of interest is going to be!

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

### ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

The services of Major Walker, Cantonment Magistrate are placed at the disposal of the United Provinces Government.

Majors Fenning and Stewart, and Captain Biscoe, Cantonment Magistrates, are granted one year's leave each.

Major Boddam, 5th Gurkha Rifles, is promoted to Lieut-Colonel, and Lieut. Allen, 32nd Lancers, to Captain.

Conductor William Davies, Telegraphs Department, becomes Commissary with Honorary rank as Lieutenant.

Brevet Colonels G. A. Williams and A. P. D. Harris, Lieut.-Col. E. M. Jackson, 88th Carnatic Infantry, Lieut.-Col. L. J. Mathias and Major M. C. Barnett 25th Cavalry, retire from the service.

The Hon. Sir M. F. O'Dwyer becomes Honorary Colonel, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, vice Sir Louis Dane resigned.

Mr. J. W. Hose becomes Commandant Agra Volunteer Rifles with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, vice Mr. Ball deceased.

### HOME.

Criminal case of All India Banking and Insurance Co., Ltd., versus Rajani Binode Chakravarti, Jogesh Chandra Guha and Mahandra Lall Guha, have been transferred from the court of Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, to that of District Magistrate, Chittagong.

Colonel R. Robertson I.M.S., reverts to military duty.

Colonel Loyons I.M.S., goes to Bombay

### FINANCE.

Mr. A. M. Brigstocks C.S., is confirmed in Class 1.

Messrs. K. L. Dutta and Hodyra are confirmed in Class 2 of Accountants Generals.

Mr. X. W. Alder C.S., is confirmed in Class 3 and promoted Sub-Protem to Class 2 and Mr. C. D. Cadfton to Class 2 of Accountants General.

Messrs. J. F. Graham C.S., and E. Burden are confirmed in Classes 1 and 2 of General Light respectively.

Mr. W. T. Wright C.S., and Mr. N. Walker C.S., are promoted to Sub-Protem to Class 2 of General Light.

Mr. S. K. Levat Yeats becomes Sub-Protem Class 1 of Accountants General.

### REVENUE.

Mr. R. E. Marsden is appointed as Instructor, Forest College, Deradun.

Mr. S. L. Kenny officiates as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Northern Circle vice Mr. Forteath on leave.

Mr. E. S. Farbrother is appointed to Civil Veterinary Department and posted to Bombay.

### EDUCATION.

Captain Taylor I.M.S., holds charge of the office of Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Captain Stevenson on leave.

Captain P. M. Rennison officiates as Health Officer and Civil Surgeon notified area of Delhi.

Major A. C. MacGilchrist I.M.S., is placed on special duty under the Director General, Indian Medical Service.

### RAILWAY.

The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed as Assistant Engineers by the Secretary of State for India are posted as follows:—

Mr. Frederick James Wilson, Mr. Hugh Nacandrew Baikie, Mr. Gerald Rion Lillingston Malet to the Eastern Bengal Railway.

## UNIQUE SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

### COL. ELLIOTT I.M.S., ON GLAUCOMA.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 24.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent reports that Colonel R. H. Elliott of the Indian Medical Service successfully performed at the Minneapolis Hospital four operations for the opacity of eyes known as Glaucoma, hitherto regarded in America as practically incurable. Ten noted surgeons breathlessly watched the operations.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Lieutenant Digby, 30th Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Assam Military Police.

Major Barton, R.E., is transferred from the Bannu Brigade to Karachi.

Colonel L. W. Shakespeare, I.A., is appointed Assistant Quarter Master-General Poona Division, in succession to Colonel Mitchell, retired.

Captain Kirke, R.E., is posted to the Military Works, Lucknow Division.

Captain Jennings, 13th Lancers, succeeds as Adjutant of the Punjabi's Light Horse in March next.

Captain F. G. Turner, R.E., on vacating Staff employment in North China is posted to the Military Works, Lahore division.

Captain Fowler, No. 9 Mountain Battery, is appointed Supernumerary Captain, Indian Mountain Artillery, Abbottabad.

Captain J. M. R. Harrison, Royal Field Artillery, from the Home establishment, is posted to the 77th Battery Royal Field Artillery, at Agra.

The appointment of Captain Rogers, Royal Field Artillery, to "V" Battery Royal Horse Artillery is cancelled.

# POONA NOTES.

## END OF HUNTING SEASON.

## INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS AT THE "GYM."

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

The season is over; all the powers that be have migrated to the heights of Mahableshwar, or to the wilds of the Districts. Still there are a certain number of people left; incidentally it may be mentioned we are one of the largest garrisons in India. So there is always something going on, and we can manage to pass the time quite comfortably. We have had two bye days since I last wrote. One on Sunday, when the meet was at the 8th, milestone, Bombay Road, one of the Master's favourite meets. We killed two jack after short bursts of ten minutes each. Then by the Vale of Tears we got on to a fox, who, however, went to ground and could not be bolted. After drawing for some time, we at length got on to a jack near Moshi Covert, who gave us a good gallop back to the meet, where he was lost. The ladies out were Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. FitzGibbon, Mrs. Sweeny, Mrs. Beamish, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Fordyce Mrs. Vines and Miss Couchman. The very last meet of the season took place on Tuesday at the 6th milestone, Nagar Road. There was only a small field out, which included five ladies. We had a long run after a fox, who just saved his brush in a cactus bush. We shortly got on to another who also escaped after giving us a good gallop. Hounds were then taken back as it was getting hot. They go to Calcutta in a day or two. And so ends the hunting season, and what a good season it has been. Five foxes killed, and a good many jack and not a bagman among them. There are many runs that remain vivid in the memory, and we owe Captain "Tim" Lucas a deep debt of gratitude for the excellent sport he has shown us.

### DANCES AND THEATRICALS.

On Monday there was a subscription dance at the Gymkhana, but it was very poorly attended, though there were several dinner parties before and some supper parties on the Beach afterwards. Our dancing ladies seem to be in need of a rest, which is after all only natural.

Everyone I have seen agrees how well Miss Roussac played the Quaker Girl,—it was, I believe, her first big part, and it was a heavy ordeal to understudy Mrs. Binning. However she proved quite equal to the occasion, and we shall hope to see her again. There was a rumour of putting on a Grand Opera, but I think the idea has fallen through. I can't believe it would pay in Poona, though of course we would have the assistance of Mr. Cowen.

### NEW SECRETARIAT OFFICES.

The new Secretariat offices are nearly finished, and the various offices will soon be moving in. They are in Staunton Road at the back of the Military Accounts office, and are a very imposing building of grey stone. This should relieve the pressure in Poona, as many bungalows, now used as offices will necessarily be vacated. I fear, however, it won't lower our rents. The bungalow *wallah* would rather have his bunglow empty eight months in the year and risk getting a big let in the season. It would be a good thing if some of these gentry could burn their fingers.

### VICEROY'S RIFLE COMPETITION.

The local Volunteer Champion rifle shot put on a good score in the first stage of the Viceroy's Competition the other morning, making 104 out of a possible 105. If he can only maintain this form he should be well in the running for the prize. In any case he should get the bronze medal for the best shot in the first stage. The Inspector of Volunteers is inspecting the corps to-morrow morning. We are going to have a detachment of the Royal Irish Rifles at Kirkee when the Middlesex go Home, so with the Cameron Highlanders and the Dorsets we shall have samples of soldiers from most of the British Isles.

### THE WEATHER.

It has been unpleasantly hot again the last two days, to-day especially. Probably the temperature was not very high, but there were clouds about, and that always makes it sticky here. We are very fortunate in having so many bands in Poona, as we get one at the Gymkhana five days a week and at Rosherville on Thursdays. Those who want to hear a band on Sundays can go to the Parade Service. We are certainly well catered for musically.

### BRIDGE POINTS.

There were two rather interesting points raised at the Gymkhana Committee meeting to-night. The first was the reduction of the Bridge points from 1/4 a hundred to 10 annas, which are the Ladies' points. The curious thing about this was, that it was not raised by the Bridge players themselves, and that when the suggestion was made sometime ago, and the Bridge players were circularized on the subject, it found no supporters at all. However the Committee—none of whom play bridge at the Gymkhana—passed the reduction.

### THE A. D. C.

The other point was whether the A. D. C. should be treated exactly as a professional company with regard to the hire of the room. The outsider would have thought that as the A. D. C. is an asset to the station, that they must bring in a considerable amount of profit for the Gymkhana in the way of drinks and that naturally all of them are members of the Gymkhana if they paid out of pocket expenses in the way of lighting, they would have satisfied everyone. The sapient Committee, however, decided otherwise. It thereby makes it very difficult for the A. D. C. Committee to keep going. They get a very small annual grant from the Gymkhana, they are charged the same hire of the hall as professional companies, they get no guarantee of any sort, and consequently if any play put on is a failure the Committee have to make good the deficit out of their own pockets. And then people turn round and say "And are you giving the profits to the Sassoon Hospital?" or whatever their pet charity is. It is very discouraging for any man to take over the Secretaryship under such circumstances.

Mr. Frost, our Honorary Secretary, is not going Home till March, and with some encouragement would have probably tried to cheer us up during the dull months of the season by putting on another play, say in the X'mas holidays. Under the present circumstances, however, it is doubtful if the A. D. C. Committee will agree.

## LABOUR-RECRUITING FOR CEYLON

### PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION WINS SUIT AGAINST EX-AGENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 24.

The suit in which Mr. C. G. Bliss, Chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association, and Mr. H. Scoble Nicholson, Ceylon Labour Commissioner, Trichinopoly, sued Mungammal Jessa Sing Sait, a banker at Trichinopoly, for a decree against the defendants or such of them as be liable for the sum of Rs. 12,000, said to be the money of the Association held in trust for it by the second defendant.

The suit came to a conclusion before Rao Bahadur Krishnaswamy Rao, Sub Judge, Trichinopoly, on the 22nd instant. In the course of a lengthy judgment, His Honour said:—

I find the Association have cause of action against Rowsell but none against Sait and that Mr. Rowsell dealt with Sait in his own individual capacity. I find further that, whether it be called a loan or a deposit, notwithstanding that it was under a separate account, it was liable to be set off against the balance in the current account on behalf of Mr. Rowsell. A special plea is raised that, having accepted a promissory note for Rs. 12,000, the Association is not entitled to sue him on the original cause of action. I accept the evidence of Mr. Bliss and find that he took a promissory note merely subject to the approval of his committee and that Mr. Bliss was aware of the fact that the promissory note was taken only conditionally. It is impossible to believe that Mr. Bliss, who was not sure of the legal position as regards the liabilities of Sait, would have accepted a promissory note from Rowsell in complete satisfaction of the claim. Such conduct on his part would have amounted to an abandonment of the case as against Sait and it is not likely he would have done so.

The result of my finding is that the Association will get a decree against Mr. Rowsell. This may perhaps be an unfortunate result from the standpoint of the plaintiff Association, but it cannot be out of place to mention that it is due to Mr. Norman Rowsell, having been allowed for a period of nearly eight years to conduct the business, to keep accounts, and to transact with other people, in his own name as if he was the sole owner of the business. In the result I give a decree to the Plaintiff Association for the sum sued for, Rs. 12,000 and costs and further interest at 6 per cent. per annum against Mr. Rowsell. The suit against Sait is dismissed with costs.

## PEDESTRIANS AND FOOTPATHS.

### CURIOUS SEQUEL TO POLICE PROCLAMATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 24.

The Commissioner of Police recently issued a rule that pedestrians should use footpaths which have been provided in certain thoroughfares instead of the thoroughfares themselves, a breach of which rule entitles the police to prosecute offenders. As it is intended that the rule should come into force on and from the 1st of next month, arrangements were made yesterday to proclaim the fact by beat-of-drum at different crossings in the city and its suburbs. It is reported that while a head constable was carrying out this duty in Clive Street, an energetic European Sergeant, who was on his rounds ordered the officer to immediately cease tom-toming and as he refused to comply the Sergeant took him off to the local police station where he, the Sergeant was rather surprised to learn that the head constable was carrying out the orders of the Commissioner of Police, of which he as a police Sergeant was also expected to be cognizant.

## SCRAMBLE FOR CAPITAL.

### LORD MILNER ON THE SPEEDING-UP OF INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

Lord Milner, delivering his presidential address to the Midland Institute at Birmingham in mail week, reviewed the causes leading to the present money stringency, "the scramble for capital" he called it, and predicted that the demand for capital to equip the nations with the latest inventions of science and to develop hitherto neglected resources of the world would continue for a long time to come.

Dicussing the fall of Consols, he drew attention to the fact that a similar fate had overtaken the stocks of almost every Government of the world which enjoyed first-class credit. The deduction he drew was that capital was no longer prepared to serve on the old terms.

He commented on "that great and growing extravagance, public and private, which is perceptible in almost all civilised countries." He foresaw great quickening of the industrial, movement, not only in the new countries, but in some of the old. In Germany industrial growth had perhaps by this time reached a point at which the pace must soon begin to slacken. But behind Germany there was Russia, whose potentialities staggered the imagination.

It was really only Great Britain and France, some of the smaller States of Northern Europe, and the United States which had any considerable amount of surplus capital to place at the disposal of other people. He saw no reason why labour should not participate with capital in the advantages of the speeding-up of the world.

# MR. CHURCHILL ON ULSTER.

## NO SURRENDER TO VIOLENCE.

## DOOR OPEN TO CONCILIATION.

### "POLECATS OF POLITICS" PILLORIED.

Mr. Churchill paid his annual visit to his Dundee constituents on October 8 and received a very enthusiastic reception.

In his speech the first Lord devoted himself largely to the Irish question, while uttering a caustic criticism of Opposition tactics in relation to Ministers.

Mr. Churchill, who on rising was loudly cheered, commenced his speech by remarking that the year that had passed in the House of Commons had been mainly occupied in marching over old ground. The Conservative minority in the House of Commons had been offended at finding themselves unable to prevent the passage of Bills they did not like. They could not reconcile themselves to the fact that it was the Liberals and not they who possessed a Parliamentary majority. One result, he was sorry to say, of the fretfulness of the Opposition had been a campaign of slander, making public life odious to individual Ministers by base and unfounded charges against their personal character.

It was fair to say, upon the whole, that the leaders of the Conservative Party, the reputable body of their followers, and the most powerful newspapers had kept themselves clear from this business. It had been left as a field of action to a kind of warfare suitable to the polecats of politics. (Loud laughter and cheers.) They would agree with him that whenever things had been brought to that pass the results had been uniformly disastrous to that malevolent and malodorous tribe. (Cheers.)

### GUY FAWKES PRELUDE.

In the absence of a Parliamentary majority, their opponents resorted to desperate devices to accomplish their object. They had seemed inclined to attempt to involve the Crown in political controversy and to induce the Sovereign of these realms to take sides in political controversy. Their last substitute for a Parliamentary majority was the beginning of civil and religious war in Ireland. If this was the situation in the month of October, where should we get by November 5? (Laughter.) Through all this wild talk the Government had made its way, and would continue to make its way.

"The policy of the Liberal Party under the leadership of the Prime Minister towards Ireland," Mr. Churchill went on, "is clear and unswerving. It is the same policy that Liberals have followed for 30 years. It is the policy of Mr. Gladstone and of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—(cheers)—it is the policy of Home Rule. (Cheers.) We intend to create and set up an Irish Parliament in Ireland subordinate to the Imperial Parliament, with a responsible executive for the conduct of purely Irish affairs. (Cheers.) We hold ourselves absolutely entitled to do this, and to do it now without delay, in the lifetime of the present House of Commons. And we hold ourselves entitled to use the machinery of the Parliament Act for that purpose, which was indeed one of the main and explicit purposes for which the Parliament Act was passed.

"We hold that the two General Elections of January and December, 1910, fully justify us and give us the fullest authority to act, and we intend to act upon that mandate, simply, fearlessly, and to the utmost of our just power. (Cheers.) From that course no abuse, no reproaches, no cajolery, no violence can deter us. (Cheers.) During the next two years—that is to say, before the Home Rule Bill can be fully operative—before any legislation can be passed by an Irish Parliament, there must be a General Election. Should that General Election result in a transference of power it would be open to our opponents—and that is our answer to their complaints—it would be open to them to repeal the measure now being passed into law if they think fit and that that is the best way to govern Ireland. That is their only constitutional remedy, and the only one open to them unless a settlement by agreement were reached upon the subject.

### NO SURRENDER TO VIOLENCE.

"I have not the slightest doubt about the power of the Government to carry this through. (Cheers.) I have no doubt about their intention to carry it through. (Cheers.) I have no doubt about their right to do so. Still less have I any doubt about the power of the State as a State, apart from Liberal and Conservative politics, to maintain the law, and put down disorder by whomsoever it is threatened or fomented. (Cheers.) It will be an ill day for British reform when the Government installed at the centre of the Empire shows itself so weak and cowardly as to succumb to the violence of any class or section of the community. (Cheers.) I am sure that those who resort to violence against the State will find themselves without the support on which they are counting—will find that their numbers dwindle as their politics advance, and that the upshot, however disastrous to others, will be fatal to them." (Loud cheers.)

Think on the consequence to Ireland, the First Lord proceeded, if Home Rule were defeated now by violence and threats of violence. Their were always hardships for smaller people bound within the organism of a large State, according to their own special point of view. But Home Rule had been at last carried to the threshold of complete achievement, and if that was to be nullified by Orange violence, and by a minority having the lawless audacity to interpose a bully's veto more arbitrary than the veto of the Crown, which had been abolished these 300 years, then, if such things could happen, constitutional and Parliamentary action and patient, law-abiding agitation for the redress of grievances would in every part of the Empire and throughout the civilized world be discredited and mocked at, and dark and furious methods of lawless violence would receive a supreme and devastating vindication. Against such a peril, against such outrageous pretensions, the Government would be prepared to take all necessary and appropriate measures. (Cheers.)

### CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

"But, happily," Mr. Churchill exclaimed, "there are signs of a change for the better in the situation." If the case of North-East Ulster depended upon the furious methods by which it had been championed hitherto it would be already lost. If the case of North-East Ulster had ever been stated to the House of Commons by the Unionist leaders in a sober spirit of good faith and good will with a sincere desire to reach a settlement of the Irish question, he was sure that the House of Commons would have dealt with that case on its merits, and would have accorded a full measure of generous consideration to the community where rights and interests were of high and precious consequence. It would be easy to heap up well-deserved derision at the recent proceedings in Belfast, but in considering the attitude of the Orangemen an endeavour must be made to avoid ridicule.

"Some people," the First Lord went on, "are inclined to criticise the Government for not embarking on a political prosecution of the Orange leaders, and some of those same leaders are inclined to blame the Government because it does not treat them seriously enough. (Laughter.) I do not doubt—no one, I think, doubts—that Sir Edward Carson is sincere in the course which he has made his own. I daresay there are times when he would be quite glad to have his head cut off. (Laughter.) I think that he would be quite glad to lay upon the sacrificial block the weary burden of this world's affairs. (Laughter.) But still the persons which are advertised, which seek the light of day, which are ostentatiously displayed, are not the kind of persons which are most guilty or most dangerous or whom the Government must necessarily proceed against. Still the path is a perilous one to tread, and at any moment a false step may lead to some shocking event for which there could be no defence or pardon.

"I cannot imagine myself that these gentlemen enjoy the position in which they stand. I cannot imagine that they would be unwilling to seek an honourable agreement if they were sure they would not be repulsed. I do not agree with those who say that we cannot parley with men who threaten violence and illegality. There is rarely violence without some cause. When the cause is abated the violence and the symptoms sometimes disappear. We understand that in Ulster they are full of apprehension. We do not like their methods. We are not afraid of their action.

"But are these few counties claiming the right to bar the way of all the rest of Ireland? I have lately seen a disposition on the part of the Ulster leaders to answer this question in a narrow sense. I have read a good many sentences in Sir E. Carson's recent speeches, speeches which seemed designed to restrict, and therefore to consolidate and strengthen, the position of those for whom he spoke. It is obvious that the claim of North-east Ulster for special consideration for herself is a very different claim from the claim to bar and defer Home Rule and block the path of the whole of the rest of Ireland. It is a claim which, if put forward in sincerity, not as a mere wrecking manoeuvre, could not be ignored or brushed aside without full consideration by any Government dependent upon the present House of Commons, and I say to Ulster men that there is no demand which they can make which will not be met and matched, and more than matched, by their Irish fellow-countrymen and by the Liberal Party in Great Britain." (Cheers.)

Political action, he observed, was circumscribed. The Liberal Party unaided could carry Home Rule into being, but it would take more than one party to make it a lasting success.

### SETTLEMENT BY AGREEMENT.

"A settlement by agreement, if it could be obtained," Mr. Churchill concluded, "would offer advantages far beyond anything now in sight. Peace is better than triumph, provided it is peace with honour. Are we quite sure that such a peace is impossible? Our Home Rule Bill holds the field in the circumstances which have hitherto prevailed. It is the best solution open to us on questions which must be settled now, but our Bill is not unalterable, and the procedure of the Parliament Act renders far-reaching alterations possible, but only upon one condition—there must be agreement. (Cheers.) Only one thing would make it worth while, or even possible, to recast or alter the measure on which so much depends. It is a very simple thing—goodwill. Only one thing could compensate the Irish Parliament for that grievous loss to its efficiency and strength which would result from even the temporary absence of the representation of Ulster—I mean the binding in honour of both political parties in this country to carry a settlement through and bring it in the course of years to final and complete success." (Cheers.)

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Dr. Mullineux Walmsley has just completed a second volume of his comprehensive work "Electricity in the Service of Man," the publication of which has been delayed owing to pressure of other work on the part of the author. The second volume, which will be published by Messrs. Cassell on the 16 instant, will deal with the "Technology of Electricity," which falls into two main divisions, namely, "The Generation, Transmission, and Utilisation of Electrical Power," and "The Practical Applications of Small Electric Currents." The first section will contain chapters on the design and construction of generators for both continuous and alternating currents, in which the recent developments of high-speed turbo-dynamos and turbo-alternators, as well as large slow-speed modern units, will be exhaustively treated. Modern generating stations and sub-stations will also be described, and there will be chapters on the various transformers, static and kinetic, which plays so important a part in the general working and economy of such stations. Transmission and distribution of electrical power over long distances and throughout large areas will be dealt with; and electric motors of all kinds for reconversion into mechanical form of the electric energy so generated.

# "BLOOD RITUAL" CASE.

## TRIAL OF BEILISS.

### SCENES IN COURT.

Reuter's correspondent at Kieff wired on Oct 9:—

When the Court trying the Jew Beiliss reassembled this morning, the voluminous indictment was read.

The jury slept last night in the building, where beds have been prepared for them. They will not be allowed to receive newspapers and letters until the close of the trial.

A part of the pieces de conviction lies on the table in front of the bench of judges, and the remainder is on a side table, together with about a dozen sealed and cloth-bound packages, one wooden case, and one mysterious green papered parcel.

The dramatis personae of the trial are now beginning to stand out in relief says the correspondent. The venerable president of the Court is M. Boldireff, who wears long side-whiskers and speaks in a low voice, which is sometimes nearly inaudible. There is also M. Vipper, chief counsel for the prosecution, with his assured manner. He is faced by the best legal talent in Russia. The chief counsel for the defence is a veteran barrister, M. Karabchevsky, who, tall and cool, forms a sharp contrast with M. Grusenberg, a short, impulsive man with a black beard, who, more than once during yesterday's formalities, addressed himself to the jury instead of to the President of the Court. Then again there is the fiery M. Zamislovsky, a member of the Black Hundred, and the more suave M. Shmakoff, who is representing the Anti-Semite element.

IMPORTANT FIGURES.

The picturesque, robed figure of the Rabbi Gurevitch, who swore in the Jewish witnesses, was absent. The Roman Catholic priest, Father Pranaitis, is now sitting at the side of the Moscow Rabbi Mase. Father Pranaitis is an intellectual looking man of about 50, with well-cut features. He spends the greater part of the time reading books and taking notes.

Experts, including the distinguished medical men, Dr. Bekhtereff, of the St Petersburg Military Medical Academy, and Dr. Pavloff, the Court surgeon, in full uniform and with spurs on his boots, were seated beneath the jury-box in readiness for the inspection of the pieces de conviction.

When Beiliss was brought in this morning he, by mistake, tried to take a seat on the back bench of the dock instead of on the front bench. One of the soldiers forming his escort touched him on the arm, and pointed to the right place, and Beiliss, who is seemingly dazed by the trial, pulled himself together with an obvious effort, but a few seconds later he bowed towards the public instead of to the bench of judges.

PRISONER'S PROTEST.

The reading of the indictment lasted one and a half hours. On its conclusion the grey-haired President, who speaks in such a low, even voice that it is frequently difficult to catch his remarks, asked Beiliss if he were guilty or not guilty. The prisoner appears already to be feeling the strain of the trial keenly. In his nervousness on entering the dock he mistook his seat, and bowed to the public instead of to the bench of judges. But, on hearing M. Boldireff's question, he at once rose to his feet, and speaking without hesitation, replied:

"Your Excellency, I am a former soldier. My whole life long I have worked honestly, fulfilling orders for bricks. I only thought of my family, my wife and children. I was arrested, and have now been in custody for twenty-six months. I know not why." Beiliss has five children, of whom the eldest is 13 and the youngest 4.

M. Zarudny, one of the counsel for the defence, then rose and complained to the President that the military guard mounted over Beiliss was contrary to law, and that private interviews between Beiliss and his counsel were not allowed. On behalf of the whole of the counsel for the defence, M. Zarudny requested to them, and that in the event of a refusal, such refusal should be inscribed in the official account of the proceedings. M. Zarudny added: "For my own part it is impossible for me to defend my client unless interviews are allowed." (Here Beiliss broke down and burst into sobs.)

AN INDIGNANT QUESTION.

M. Vipper, the Public Prosecutor, said he would raise no protest against the granting of this request, providing that the statutes relating to guards and garrisons were not infringed. M. Karabchevsky thereupon indignantly asked who were he and his colleagues, counsel or suspected persons? It was necessary to know this, for, if the latter, should one of the defence counsel address Beiliss he would instantly be stricken down by the sword of one of the guads, as happened in a recent Armenian trial in the Caucasus.

The President, interrupting, stopped M. Karabchevsky, who requested that his words should be incorporated in the protocols. Before the Court retired to deliberate on this point, the President announced that the daily sittings would be from ten a.m. to one p.m., 1.30 to 5.30 p.m., and eight to 10.30 p.m.

M. Maklakoff, the famous barrister, leader of the Cadet party, and brother of the Minister of the Interior, has arrived to take over the leadership of the defence, which has been conducted in his absence by M. Karabchevsky, who is a tall, cool man, bearing a remarkable resemblance to Sir Charles Wyndham.

On their return to the Court, the judges announced their ruling, which was that the interviews should be permitted, but only in case of extreme urgency.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The examination of the witnesses then began. The first witness called upon was the boy Yushinsky's mother, Alexandar Prihodko. She is only 32, but, like most Russian women of the lower classes, is already beginning to show signs of middle-age. She was neatly dressed in blue cotton, with a shawl of black lace over her head. She proved to be a most garrulous witness, and caused both for the prosecution and the defence had great difficulty in restricting her answers to their questions.

Prihodko was not in the least intimadated by the prosecutor, and the long row of opposing counsel, but it was difficult to hear her replies, her back being turned towards the Press seats. She confirmed the main of the indictment relating to herself. She described the arrest of herself and her husband, and how M. Mischuk, the former Chief of the Kieff Police, had insulted her by calling her a murderess, and endeavouring to make her confess her guilt. She declared that she saw Beiliss for the first time yesterday, and that she suspected no one of the murder of her son.

In answer to further questions, she said that Andrew Yushinsky never wore braces, but tied up his trousers with cord. The cord with which the victim's hands were bound when his body was discovered was, she said, similar to that which he used. The pillow-case, strips of which were alleged to have been used to gag the boy, did not belong to her.

The teacher who instructed Andrew Yushinsky at the Kieff-Sofia school, a young deacon named Matchugovsky, was the next witness. He was clad in a cornflower cassock, and wore his dark brown hair hanging over his shoulder.

# SHAM UNIVERSITIES IN AMERICA.

## UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT'S TITLE.

"The annual reports of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching always give important information on other subjects than the distribution of Pensions to college teachers. One of those in the report just issued has to do with the sham universities; and it gathers into a garbage-can quite a number of those which have been too publicly advertising the degrees they have to sell.

"One of the most pernicious of them is the Oriental University. The president, who claims the degrees of Ph. D., S. T. D. S.O.D. (what is it?) and LL.D., is also Dean and professor in a multitude of departments in its Orientalistic Seminary, West Asian, Indian, African, Oceanic and Amer-Indian and is also head of a multitude of other departments as divers as religion, classics, theomistic theology, civil service, and is Professor of Literature, Journalism and Drama, International Law and Diplomacy and offers degrees in anything even to aeronautics; and everything is taught—penmanship, vedantic philosophy, psychic medicumship and spirit photography. There are 13 varieties of degrees offered, of course, to non-resident students. And this is a University, incorporated, and has no property, no building, is a structure of froth, but gets dupes on the published claim that its graduates will not fail in the competition with the graduate students of Berlin, Oxford and Harvard Universities.'

CARNEGIE UNIVERSITY.

"Then there is a Carnegie University which claims to have affiliated with it a number of educational institutions elsewhere: and it gives pictures of them with 'Carnegie University,' in great signs across the front which are really office or apartment buildings and carry no such sign. It offers five courses, the announcements simply copied from the catalogues of reputable institutions. Of course, the object is to get money from ambitious fools or knaves for bogus degrees on a pretence of teaching by correspondence. The president, we are told, had been convicted of the illegal practice of medicine, and later arrested for using the mails to defraud, and forfeited the bail and is a fugitive from justice.

"There have been a multitude of such fake universities for whose Baccalaureates we have no pity. The most amazing title is one in Latin, which we translate, the veterinary university of Arabian Glanders, which we take it, appeals to horse-doctors. Then there is the National College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, which, when incorporated in 1897, certified to property of $272.50; the Washington Christian College, which in 1911 certified to $700, and the more opulent American International University, which certified to real estate in Mexico valued at $31,000. The names of these sham universities as given in the report are legion."—("The Independent," New York).

# BRAIN MEASURES AS TEST OF FITNESS.

## NEW METHOD OF SETTLING AN OLD DISPUTE.

"The day will come when there will be no question of people's abilities. They will be measured to several decimal places long before they leave school, and if the best positions are given to the people with the largest amount of mental energy there can be no complaints as to other brains being more suitable."

This prophecy was uttered by Professor Spearman in the course of a lecture on "Mental Energy," dclivered at University College London, says the "Daily News." The professor had been referring to present-day discontent and class hatred—to the fact that the lower classes complained that the upper classes got all the best jobs, and contended that they were quite as well equipped, and that the upper classes, on the other hand, said they were put there because they had more brains and were better able to do the work—and his prophecy suggested an interesting solution of the problem.

Enlarging on Aristotle's theory that the soul, or mind, is a complete unity, and consequently can do only one thing at a time, the Professor said he believed it was one of the most important facts known about the mind.

The contention that there was a general fund of energy at the disposal of the whole mind beyond which it could not go was a straightforward explanation. Everyone recognised this to a certain extent, for it was what the man in the street implied when he told someone else to "give his whole mind" to a thing.

The whole of the earlier psychology was devoted to quality of mind. They were now turning their attention to quantity, and it was opening up a new hemisphere. It was possible now for everyone to measure the amount of his or her mental energy.

# MAHOMEDAN AGITATION.

## THE "TIMES" JEREMIAD.

### THE "NEW SITUATION."

As already briefly reported by Reuter a long article on "Mahomedan Agitation in India" and purporting to come from "a correspondent in India" is published in "The Times" of Tuesday last (October 8). It is of an alarmist character and reads oddly besides the repeated injunctions to the Moslem community to take its proper place in Indian politics, which found so favoured a place in the columns of "The Times" some three years ago. The Moslem community have acted upon this advice and taken advantage of the special privileges which "The Times" actively exerted itself to procure for them: and now they are being ordered up for punishment.

The leaders of the Mahomedan community at the present moment, the men who inflame religious passions, who promote racial antagonisms, who lose no opportunity of abusing British rule and vilifying the Christian religion, are men of much the same stamp as are the extremists of the Hindu school. They are, for the most part, the new generation of pleaders, vakils, schoolmasters, and journalists, trained and educated by us, and now annually turned out from our institutions by the thousand. Few, if any, of these men are of any social standing or even of what passes in India as respectable family, that is, of the yeoman class. They are mostly the product of the big towns, they are looked down on socially by all the more solid and respectable portions of the Mahomedan community. But they are partially educated, they can make a great clamour in the Press and on the platform, they sway the mob and in aword, they have captured the party machine. That this is so was most conclusively demonstrated at a big meeting held a couple of months ago at Aligarh in connexion with the proposed Mahomedan university. The respectable and law-abiding members of the Mahomedan community, the men who have hitherto been the natural leaders of their co-religionists, on that occasion found themselves in a miserable minority. They were howled down and hooted, and the platform remained in the possession of the extremist.

In a word, the Moslems are going through the stage of vituperation, just as the Congress movement did: and equally, of course, those who are active are declared not to represent the real feeling of the community.

The former and respectable Mahomedan leaders will now regretfully admit that they been thrown aside by the new and rowdy elements, that they no longer possess any influence in the counsels of the community, that they are held up to obloquy in the Mahomedan Press, and threatened with boycott in their homes and something very like excommunication in their places of worship. In short, the choice before them at the present time is either to swim with the tide or retire altogether from any further participation in the affairs of their community. Most of them seem to be adopting the latter course. . . In fact, some very new wine has been put into some very old bottles, and the methods of the up-to-date socialist agitator of Europe have been adopted by the Pan-Islamic leaders of India.

There is a distinct touch of humour in the spectacle of the Anglo-Indian Frankenstein trying to reason with the monster he has called into being. The real crime of the "new Moslems" is only vaguely hinted at. A great deal is said about the "veritable gold mine" which has been found in the Balkan War and its associations.

The unfortunate use of the word "crusade" by King Ferdinand at the beginning of the war, and the various sayings of Mr. Asquith and other ministers since, have been exploited for all and more than they are worth. It has been proved, to the satisfaction of the writers and speakers who now manage the Indian Mahomedan Party, that an unholy alliance exists amongst the Christian Powers of the world not only to expel the Turks from Europe, but to put an end to their existence as an independent Mahomedan nation; and, worse still, to capture, destroy, or defile the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina. All this is openly preached and written about, and constant iteration has caused many previously well-disposed though ignorant Mahomedans to think that, after all, there must be something in it.

Finally, the Cawnpore Mosque case is adduced as an example of modern Indian Moslem methods.

There is no doubt that it has provided the Mahomedan extremists with an opportunity than which nothing could suit them better. The tone of their Press has grown extremely violent; it is rabidly anti-British, except that there is always a sentence at the end of the article professing allegiance to the King-Emperor, which is presumably inserted with a view to avoiding proceedings under the Press act. The worst of these outpourings are reprinted and distributed wholesale throuht the country. Meanwhile it is not uncommon for the preachers in the mosques to state that those killed at Cawnpore have been grossly understimated by the Government, that they really numbered 250 or more, that their bodies were secretly put into sacks and thrown into the Ganges. These victims of the riots have already been elevated into martyrs whose blood cries aloud for vengeance; there is much loose talk, too, of risings, muntiny, jihad, and tampering with Mahomedan troops. Emissaries and letters have also been despatched to neighbouring Mahomedan countries. Enough has been said to show that, although actual trouble may yet be a long way off, we are confronted by a new situation in India, which is much to our disadvantage.

All this is ingeniously seasoned for the English palate which does not find purely Indian questions greatly to its taste. But, as we have said, the real cause of the correspondent's dissatisfaction is kept discreetly in the background: and that is the growing spirit of unity between Hindus and Moslems. It is noticeable all over India: and more particularly just now in the United Provinces. Only those who are aware of the frantic efforts made at the time of the "reforms" to creat a permanent gulf between the two communities can realise the depth of disappointment and annoyance which must be felt. That and no other is the "new situation" in India: but it does not suit the "Times" and its friends to confess to their discomfiture—at present.—"India."

# LATE CAPTAIN SCOTT

## AN ALPINE MEMORIAL.

The Central News correspondent at Paris wired on Oct. 9:—

A French memorial to Captain Scott is to be erected on the Col du Lautaret, the Alpine pass where Scott, in company with Dr. Charcot, conducted experiments with the motor sledges from which he hoped so much. The memorial will take the form of a monument, with the following inscription:—

"The English Captain Scott, who, when returning from the South Pole, died bravely with his companions, for his country and for science, March 22, 1912. Stayed at the Col du Lautaret in March, 1908, in order to prepare for this memorable expedition."

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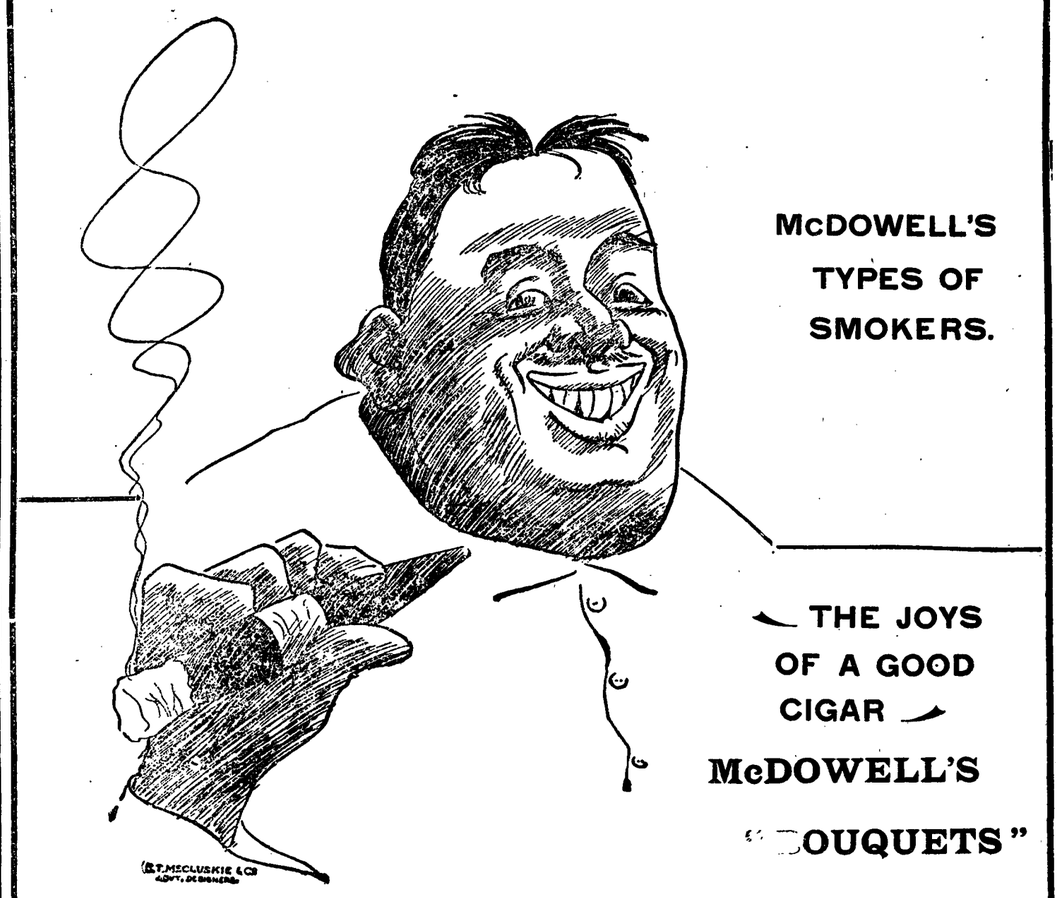


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MADRAS.

# THE PANAMA CANAL.

## COMPLETION OF THE WATERWAY.

### THE LAST STAGE.

By 9 o'clock on Oct. 10, the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were connected by a gigantic waterway across the Isthmus of Panama says "The Times."

#### COURSE OF THE CANAL.

To give a clear idea of the whole course of the Canal, it is important to realize that it runs not east and west, but nearly due north and south, from Colon to Panama, following for the greater part of its course the bed of the Chagres River. The plan of the Canal was decided upon in January, 1906. It is 50 miles long, the least depth is 41ft. 4in., and the least width (through the Culebra Cut) 300ft. It is divided into four principal sections. The first is a channel at sea-level on the Atlantic, or north, side of the Isthmus, extending inland seven miles from deep water to Gatun. Here a flight of three locks raises a ship to the level of Gatun Lake, which is 85ft. above the sea; the Canal then passes through Gatun Lake, which has an area of 164 square miles, and extends through the valley of the Chagres and the trench of the Culebra Cut, a distance of 32 miles, to Pedro Miguel, on the Pacific side of the continental divide. At this point a lock effects the shift from the level of Gatun Lake to a smaller lake about 1½ mile long, and the further shift to the sea-level of the Pacific is effected by a series of two locks at Miraflores. The high level of Gatun Lake is maintained by a dam 1½ mile long, thrown across the valley of the Chagres at Gatun; the ship channel through the lake, except in the Culebra Cut, is from 500ft. to 1,000ft. broad. The locks are 1,000ft. in length and 110ft. wide. As the lake had already been joined on the Atlantic side with the Caribbean Sea through the locks at Gatun, and as the building of the locks at Gatun, Pedro Miguel, and Miraflores was completed at the same time as the dry excavation of the Culebra Cut, the blowing up of the Gamboa Dyke practically marks the last stage the work. There is still some dredging and excavation to be done, besides the installation of machinery in the locks and the completion of dry docks, wharves, machine shops, coaling stations, and fortifications at either end of the Canal. But this will not take long. Within six months it will be possible for any sea-going vessel to pass through the Canal from ocean to ocean, though the formal opening will not take place till January 1, 1915.

#### DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK.

Since the work was undertaken by the American Government in May, 1904, 200,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock have been dug from the Canal and carried to dumping grounds, some of them 20 m from the place of excavation; five million cubic yards of concrete have been placed in locks and other structures; and £65,000,000 has been expended to bring about this result. Figures such as these, however, convey very little notion of the extraordinary difficulties with which Colonel Goethals and those who have worked so devotedly and patiently with and under him have been faced. That they have succeeded in their task, in spite of numerous disheartening and apparently insuperable set-backs by fire and floods and earthquakes and landslides, to say nothing of the troubles due to climate and disease and the natural forces against which with machines and muscle and brain they have fought their long fight, is a marvellous tribute to the conquering might of human intellect and perseverance. After it had been determined not to use the excavating machinery left by the French, the purchase of modern equipment was begun. During the three years from 1905 to 1908, 101 steam shovels—huge monsters that can lift from eight to ten tons of soil and rock in their steel claws—were brought into use. In digging the Culebra Cut the general process followed was first to drill holes in the material to be dug out, then to fill these holes with dynamite, blast the rock and earth, and dig away the resulting masses by means of steal shovels loading upon large trucks, and finally haul the spoil thus made away from the Canal. The chief obstacle to navigation in the Canal at present consists in the landslides that have blocked the channel at Culebra. These slides have been throughout a source of the greatest trouble. There is not a space of 200 yards in length in the nine miles of this section where the bank has not moved at one time or another, and the amount of extra labour thus involved has been enormous. But the Americans, Spaniards, and West Indian negroes engaged in the enterprise have worked with a determination—largely due to the consideration with which they have been treated—that has refused to be baffled by any difficulties or disappointments, however great. The final stage this morning is an event in the history of mankind of which the whole human race has reason to be proud.

---

Mrs. Sarah A Tooley, author of "The Life of Florence Nightingale" has just received the following letter from the Court Marshal to Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Germany:—

How to solve the "Library Censorship"—An interesting suggestion for the solution of the constantly recurring "library censorship" question is made in the October "Book Monthly." Its purpose is to reconcile the large literary case for freedom, with the smaller commercial case for safe guidance, which the circulating libraries claim. To this end it is proposed that a literary court be constituted, consisting of representatives of the Authors' Society, The Publishers' Association, the circulating libraries and the booksellers. Such a body, sitting in judgment upon any other causing difficulty, would carry weight, because it would be representative and responsible. Moreover its mere existence would tend to overcome the litterary versus trade difficulty which is really at the bottom of those censorship difficulties.

# MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN INDIA.

## RELIGION AND CIVILISATION.

### A WIDESPRED SOCIAL CHANGE.

The special correspondent of "The Times" writes:—

The circular letter recently issued by the Government of India to the provincial Governments on the subject of Mahomedan education has attracted considerable interest in India and elsewhere. It briefly recites the difficulties which attend the spread of education in the Moslem community, propounds certain remedies and commends the question to the Governments with the suggestion that committees be formed to make recommendations.

It is notorious that the Indian Mahomedan has fallen behind the Hindu in the matter of education. The generations have passed away who organized a widespread empire, constructed roads, built fort, mosque, or mausoleum, and chronicled their deeds in memoir and history. The Mahomedan of to-day is less quick than his fellows of another faith to seize opportunity any pursue the course of instruction which leads—among other things—to office and to more lucrative professional employment. A kind of lethargy had settled on him. For years he lived in seclusion, participating but little in public life, content to play the *role* of the small landlord or the humble tenant. The Mahomedan did not, like the Hindu, grasp the secular and Western type of education which the nineteenth century introduced with such remarkeable results into India. With him instruction is interwined with religion. Initiation into some of the elements of Islam must precede utilitarian training; and that education long appealed to him the most which is based on Moslem civilization and includes the teachings of the Prophet and the exegesis of the Koran. It some parts of India he has his own vernacular, Urdu, which even when it resembles the language used by the Hindu population, involves a knowledge of the Persian script. Where Urdu is not the common speech of the Mahomedan he still seeks to learn it as a mark of refinement. Some knowledge of Arabic—even if mere rote knowledge—is incumbent; Persian is regarded as an elegant accomplishment. This leaves small leisure for the common vernaculars, for English and the many subjects which make up modern learning; and the time is not long past when the acquisition of English was regarded as a sin by certain of the strictly orthodox. The severe *purdah* system maintained in Moslem households precluded the education of girls at any save the tenderest age, and thus helped to deepen the darkness and stagnation.

#### AN IMPETUS.

What are the precise stimuli which have aroused the Mahomedans of India from their dream it would be hard to say. If we analyse the initial stages of any widespread social change we generally find that the true cause is a concatenation of deep-seated influences; these, long latent, find their effect owing to some occasion which focusses them, calls them into life and reveals their power to a community previously unconscious of their existence. The cause in this instance is the environment—the new material forces and the new ideals which during the past century have strongly impinged on the old order, but which found a less ready response in the Mahomedan than in less conservative and more nimble-minded communities. The occasion is less easy to divine. But the movement has been synchronous with marked changes in other Moslem countries and with certain internal events such as the Partition of Bengal, which temporarily freed 18½ millions of Mahomedans from the strongly Hindu influence of Calcutta and produced an impetus which will long outlive the brief existence of a separate province.

Whatever the reason, there is no doubt that the last eight years have seen a remarkable development in the attitude of Mahomedans towards education, an appreciation of the special difficulties which confront them in its attainment and a recognition of the disabilities in which their backwardness has placed them. The circular alluded to indicates certain remedies. In the matter of primary education the Mahomedan can no longer be classed as backward. The difficulties of religion and language already mentioned have largely been met by the utilization for secular purposes of the indegenous Moslem school—originally in the main a religious institution, often situated in or before the mosque, where a minimum of instruction in reading and writing was mingled with much rote-learning of the Koran. These schools have, by means of inspection and aid, been brought into the regular system and, without losing their religious characteristics, now impart secular instruction in a methodical manner. But complaints are still often heard of the want of facilities for learning Urdu in the common schools, of text-books which take little heed of Moslem interests or even susceptibilities. To remove the latter trouble it is not suggested that stories turning on religious traditions should be excluded—for the value of the book for children would thus be seriously diminished. The objection raised is not to stories connected with religion, but to the fact that often the traditions only of one faith are to be found. If Islamic stories are included as well as Hindu, the cause of complaint will, it is thought, disappear.

#### HIGHER EDUCATION.

In the matter of higher education, the Moslem community is still deplorably backward. Again the causes are to some extent the religious and linguistic difficulty; but poverty and lack of Mahomedan representation on educational bodies combine to this result. The Mahomedans belong for the most part to the agricultural classes; there is also a considerable trading class among them. For neither is a high standard of education necessary. Hence it comes about that the schools specially designed for the community (the *mulla* school and the *maktab*) are of the elementary type. Special institutions of a superior kind are few and hitherto mainly devoted (like the famous *Madrassas* at Calcutta and elsewhere) to Arabic learning. For the most part the Mahomedan has had to look to the ordinary institutions. Long ago it was recognized that the prejudice of parents might be removed by the opening of higher classes in the shadow, so to speak, of Islamic institutions and influences. High schools for the teaching of English were attached to some of the *madrassas*. Sir Syed Ahmed founded his famous college at Aligarh for the cultivation of Western learning among orthodox surroundings. Apart from the suspicious attitude of the community itself, there were complaints of the cold welcome often extended to the Mahomedan pupil in institutions of a distinctively Hindu character. Whether or not such things are fanciful it is the fact that the universities, the colleges, and the schools are generally dominated by Hindu influencies and controlled by bodies where Hindu interests are largely represented to the exclusion of Mahomedan. Thus, we are told that "among the one hundred ordinary members of the Calcutta senate only six were Mahomedans." The Mahomedan fears that his interests are not safeguarded and suspicions arise in his mind that his sons do not receive fair play. Secondary and collegiate education is mainly in the hands of private agencies; and it is not so easy for Government to assert its authority between class and class as in the case of elementary education which is mainly controlled by public bodies. In recent years new Mahomedan institutions have arisen—a few high schools, an Islamic College at Lahore, and (a surprising development) a second Islamia College fronting the mouth of the Khyber to which the border people have largely subscribed. The Government of India favour the establishment of such institutions where it does not entail detriment to efficiency and discipline or unreasonable expense. But elsewhere (and this must necessarily mean in the majority of cases) the measures recommended are the addition of a teacher of Urdu to the staff of the ordinary schools, the maintenance of hostels for Mahomedans under private management and admitting of religious instruction, the appointment of a reasonable number of Mahomedans on the governing bodies of institutions and the provision of Mahomedan teachers and inspectors. This last is always a matter of difficulty by reason of the small number of qualified members of the community. Special scholarships for poor Mahomedans are already provided in some provinces; consideration of their adequacy is invited.

The Indian Mahomedan can certainly not complain that Government has failed to second his new aspirations. Much has been done by the provincial administrations; and, if there is anywhere delay or hesitation in utilizing this spirit of renascence, the Government of India have spoken plainly and given a direct lead. The result will be watched with interest by others as well as by the Mahomedan community.

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## CENTENARY OF PEACE.

### BRITISH COMMITTEE'S PLANS AND APPEAL.

The British Committee has issued an appeal to-day for £60,000 for the purpose of carrying out the British programme for the celebration of the hundred years' peace among the English-speaking people.

The appeal has received widespread support amongst all sections of the community, and since the visit in May 1913, to America of the British Delegation, headed by Lord Weardale, there has been abundant evidence of the great satisfaction which their representations have given to the Government and the people of the United States.

The movement has assumed vast dimensions on the other side of the Atlantic, and the programme of the British Committee is a comprehensive one. It concludes the erection of a memorial of the centenary of peace in Westminster Abbey.

Another important proposal is the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, in Northamptonshire, the ancestral home of the Washington family, and its preservation as a place of pilgrimage for Americans visiting England, as well as a concrete symbol of the blood relationship between the two peoples.

The third proposal is for the foundation of a permanent chair of Anglo-American history, to be held in succession by distinguished British and American historianss, and the endowment of a scheme of annual prizes in the elementary and secondary schools on topics germane to the objects of the celebration.

The British Centenary Committee is of great authority and of a very representative character. The president is Earl Grey, ex-Governor of Canada, and the treasurers are Lord Revelstoke and Lord Rothschild. Lord Cowdary is chairman of the Finance Committee, and Lord Shaw of Dunfermiline is chairman of the executive.

The committee includes in its executive fifty other gentlemen representative of both political parties, distinguished Churchmen, literary men, artists, and leading business men. Among the vice-presidents are the Prime Minister and most members of the Cabinet Lord Landsowne and Mr. Bonar Law, the leaders of the Opposition, as wel as many leading Conservative politicians the heads of nearly all the British Universities, and the Lord Mayors and Mayors of the leading cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

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## VAGARIES OF PARIS JURORS.

The glorious uncertainty of trial by jury when the jurors are good men and true of Paris has never been so forcibly exemplified as in a case recently concluded at the Paris Assizes, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News".

A. M. Debar was tried for emptying the contents of his revolver into the body of his brother-in-law in the Avenue de l'Opera. Both men were equally odious, and the atmosphere of the court was so charged with lies that the President remarked as a witness was being sworn, "It is a useless formality."

There was no question as to the fact that M. Debar muredred his brother-in-law, yet the jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. At the same time, however, they found him guilty of wounding in the leg an unfortunate lady who happened to be passing at the time, and he was ordered to pay this victim £400 damages.

The verdict aroused such indignation that a rush was made for Derbar, who only escaped from rough treatment thanks to the energy of the police.

# THE SMOKE EVIL.

## MENACE TO ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE.

People do not, as a rule realise in the very least the damage that smoke does to all all plant life, including fruit and vegetable. Sulphuric acid will destroy all blossoms, it will hinder the strength in stone fruit to mature the stone, it destroys the breatheing apparatus of leaves which it suffocates. Coal smoke is, therefore, an evil common to town products and country. It destroys cotton, silk, and metals as it injuries the growth of flowers and fruit. It injuries health, it indirectly saps energy by poisoning the blood and darkening the life-giving rays from the sun. Coal smoke, then, taken all together, is the greatest curse which follows upon what is called civilisation.

This is an extract from a paper entitled "A Curse of Civilisation," read at the National Gas Exhibition by Sir William Richmond, K.C.B., R.A., says the "Daily News."

#### LIGHT, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

There were three things necessary to the entire well-being of man, said the speaker—light, health, and beauty. These three necessities, if not denied, were injured in great cities where manufacture came first. The dwellers in great smoke-laden cities deteriorated as workers, as intelligent beings.

Put plants in a dark cellar and they could not thrive; human beings in the same conditon died or became insane. A smoke-laden city was a kind of modified black cellar. An anaemic sort of light feebly wandered through deep strata of unconsumed material which, weighed, would prove to be thousands of tons of unburnt coal. Suspended for a time in the air, this mass finally fell, bringing with it sulphuric acid, one of the worst poisons, and a fine dust, which entered every crevice. The destructive agencies in this coal smoke destroyed metal, rotted linen, injured marble, corroded stone, and played havoc with the surface of priceless pictures, embroideries, and other works of art.

#### FOG AND THE DEATH RATE.

During a week of fog the death rate rose in alarming proportions. A common cold might easily develop into pneumonia, heart failure due to the lack of oxygen ensued, and death came in 24 hours.

Where the fogs did not kill, they enfeebled. One had only to look at the faces of people in the street after a period of smoke-fog to be assured of its evil effect. The skin was colourless, the eyes dull, the lips white, the whole bearing of people drowsy and lifeless; they suffered from want of oxygen, and had been poisoned by sulphuric acid.

Sir William complained that below London Bridge and onwards towards the Nore there was a growing manufacturing district where the law was openly set at defiance, the Borough Councils refused to act, and the Local Government Board refused to force them.

The County Council had no power over West Ham, and, with an east wind, the smoke from that district was carried west, even as far as Reading. Oxford enjoyed London smoke mixed with what it created itself. London smoke extended for sixty miles.

#### TAX SMOKE PRODUCERS.

"I would put a tax on smoke," said the speaker, emphatically. "I would say to manufacturers, 'If you tell me that smoke is necessary for your business—which statement we all know now is an inaccurate one, smoke being a serious and very expensive nuisance—*you must pay for its presence.*' If factory owners were taxed a pound a day until all smoke had disappeared from their shafts I would not mind making a big bet that in a year's time there would be no more smoke from factories in England."

#### COAL SMOKE AND CANCER.

After careful investigation in Scotland, said Sir William, the conclusion had been arrived at that the incidence of cancer was limited to areas where coal was the staple fuel, whilst in areas where peat alone was used cancer was almost non-existent.

Mr. Vivian B. Lewes said that in London up to 1890 neither wood nor gas in any way interfered with the use of bituminous coal, and the condition of the air was a national disgrace. Slowly, but surely, however, the gas fire was replacing the coal grate, with the result that there had been a gain of 84 hours per annum in sunshine, and the yellow London fog had been improved out of knowledge, and much more resembled a country mist.

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## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Oct. 27

1150. *Machine Gun.*—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 28th instant at 7-30. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

1151 *Parades.*—Detail of Company Parades:—
I. "A" Company will parade at the Town Custom House on Wednesday the 29th instant at 5-30 P.M.
II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 A.M. and Fridays at 6 P.M.
III. There will be a Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 28th instant at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla at 6 P.M.

1152. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters to-day Monday the 27th Instant at 7 P.M.

1153. Captain N.W. Faith, having returned from leave took over the duties of Paymaster from the 23rd Instant.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

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## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Oct. 25

261. *Duties.*—Lieut-Colonel J. Crimmin V.C., C.B., CIE., V.D., I.M.S., having returned from leave resumes the duties of Medical Officer from 23rd October 1913.

262. *Resignation.*—The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps from today's date:—
No. 11 Sapper B. Breslauer E.E. Company.

260. *Defence Light Manning.*—The E.E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 P.M. on Tuesday the 28th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

257. *Viceroys Competition.*—The first Stage of the Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Sunday next 26th October 1913.
Trains as usual.
There will not be a Spoon Shoot next Sunday.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

# OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

**A Vexations and partial inquisition.**

"India."—We desire to call attention to the article which we reproduce from the "Bombay Chronicle" on the vexatious and partial inquisition that obtains at Bombay harbour, where inquisitorial searches are inflicted on the property and sometimes the persons of Indian passengers from Europe. We have on more than one occasion called attention to this annoyance: and hope that this renewed ventilation of the grievance may procure its abatement.

**The Indian Post Office.**

"The Statesman."—There is no indication that the Indian Post Office is lacking in energy or initiative in the greater part of its labours. It can cope with the carelessness of the public, who in Bengal, Madras and Bombay daily post 142 articles, on an average, with no address whatever. Cheques, *hundis*, currency notes and other property, to the value of more than seven and-a-half lakhs of rupees, were thus recklessly entrusted to the post, and were in most cases successfully delivered to the addressees or restored to the senders. Nor must mention be omitted of the courage and fidelity with which the Department is served. Every annual report contains its tale of highway robberies and casualties, and the Report for 1913 is no exception. Many attempts were made to plunder the mail, and among those who lost their lives in the postal service were two runners who were overwhelmed by an avalanche, and a third who was carried off by a tiger.

**Advice to Mr. Lloyd George.**

"Truth."—Being sincerely anxious that the speech on Saturday should be a success, I should like to make a few simple suggestions to the orator. Greatly as I admire his employment of Lord Selborne as a carpet cleaner, I hope that on this occasion he will give the Cecils a rest. The thing that troubles me as a moderate man of no particular views is social unrest. Strikes and lock-outs are in my opinion only symptoms of a deepseated and growing discontent which no amount of bargaining between Labour and Capital will alleviate. The cotton dispute in Lancashire is perhaps to be interpreted as an indication that both sides have been working very hard and profitably for a long time and would not be sorry to have holiday in addition to the customary wakes. But the London outbreaks stand on a different footing, and are fundamental to the wage problem. For over a year I have warned my readers that in Mr. Lloyd George's judgment the man at the base of the wage-earning hierarchy is the agricultural labourer. Raise him and you will doubtless raise all who are above him. But it is a big task. Joseph Arch scarcely touched it. George Nicholls was crushed at Newmarket. Only in Lancashire has the labourer made his own terms by striking against the farmer. If Mr. Lloyd George succeeds in districts like Dorsetshire and Bucks we will all grant him a free pardon for his many crimes.

**The Cure for Rural Poverty.**

"The Nation."—The reforms needed to cure rural poverty and stagnation are in their main outline simple enough. Their basis, as it seems to us, is the restoration of freedom to the countryside. No workman in free so long as both his wages and his house-room depend on his employer, and loss of work entails eviction from his cottage. And wages in their turn cannot rise in places where agriculture is the only local industry and the only land available is reserved for the farmer and the landlord. Therefore the largest scheme of housing must fail unless the State can purchase land enough at reasonable prices to surround the new class of working tenants with adequate gardens and plots. We hope, therefore, that the Government will rise to the occasion with a large central plan of housing such as the Board of Agriculture is said to contemplate. That this process will, in the long run, stimulate wages and obviate the necessity of "charity rents" we have little doubt; but it is clear that there are large pockets of depression in rural Britain where machinery will be needed to raise sunken wage-levels to higher standards. In districts where a minimum wage is set up, it would be fair enough to ask the under-rented farmer to bear the burden. But where the farmer's rent is adequate or even excessive, part at least of the process of building up an efficient laboring class ought to be at the landlord's charge. For this reason, if for no other, the farmer should have the right to appeal to a tribunal for the revision of rents. He has this right in Scotland, and it has done agriculture nothing but good. Given fair rent and security of tenure, the problems of free culture and relief from the game nuisance may probably be trusted to solve themselves. But the question as a whole is that of a great measure of new life and hope for the countryside. The method must be State intervention, so devised as to secure, not merely a rise of wages, but a change of social condition.

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The latest volume to come from the pen of Miss I. A. R. Wylie is announced by Messrs. Cassell for publication on the 16th instant. In "The Paupers of Portman Square" the author drops for the moment her Indian atmosphere and deals with a theme which takes


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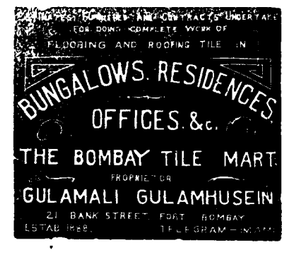




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Dr. W. COOK, M.A., M. D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

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Medows Street, Fort.

# IRRIGATION IN SIND.

## ROHRI CANAL AND SUKKUR BARRAGE.

### QUESTIONS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Thos. Summers, late Chief Engineer in Sind, writes to "The Times":—

It would seem that in India a widespread fear has been gaining ground that, owing to withdrawals of water from the Indus above Sind by the new Punjab and other canals, we may see the Indus laid dry and Sind ruined for want of water. As I have been in Sind for about 20 years and am responsible for the present project for the Rohri Canal followed by the Sukkur Barrage, I wish to show how these fears arose, and also that—fortunately for Sind's future—the data which we have on record indicate that they are quite groundless, and that the volume of water in the Indus is not decreasing but, if anything, increasing. This is a matter of the utmost importance and urgency for Sind, and on it the question as to whether two to three millions sterling should be expended on a barrage at Sukkur within a few years is likely to depend.

When the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901-3, under Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff, came to Sind, the Sind engineers gave evidence that the Punjab withdrawals had not affected Sind to any extent. I differed from them, and pointed out to the Bombay Government that weirs across the Indus would probably be required. During the last 12 years, however, careful measurements of the Indus discharge have been made, which show that the Sind engineers were right, and that there is no need to be afraid of Sind being ruined for want of water.

### DISCHARGE OF THE INDUS IN SIND.

As the discharge of the Indus in Sind in the inundation season (April to September) is practically unlimited, only about 15 per cent. being utilized, only the cold weather (rabi) season discharge at Sukkur from October to March need be considered. The average rabi season discharge accepted some years ago was 39,000 cusecs, but regular measurements give the average at 52,000 cusecs for the last 12 years. The following figures give the discharge for groups of four consecutive years:—1904-5, 43,000 cusecs; 1908-9, 52,000 cusecs; and 1912-13, 61,000 cusecs. These figures are very satisfactory, especially when it is taken into consideration that the withdrawals by Punjab canals in the rabi season have not been decreasing. As Sir John Benton pointed out in his recent lecture before the Royal Society of Arts, irrigation in Sind has increased by 48 per cent. in 25 years. Judging by what has happened in the past, the abstraction of another 10,000 or 15,000 cusecs will not affect Sind to any appreciable extent, if at all.

### RETURN SEEPAGE.

It is natural to expect that the volume in the Indus, when it reaches Sind, would be considerably reduced by the abstraction of such large quantities of water, and any one who has not studied the effect of return seepage from irrigated tracts in other countries or in Sind can hardly credit its great importance. Even in America, where systematic investigations are carried on, the great effect of seepage was not fully realized till some 15 years ago, but now it is allowed for, while apportioning the area to be cultivated by any water channel.

It is a well-known fact that rivers and lakes are kept supplied from the subsoil water in the surrounding country, and that a large proportion of the water used for irrigation finds its way back to rivers; but the immense quantity returned to the Indus, which is of vital importance to Sind and is sufficient to irrigate some millions of acres, has hardly been realized. During the flood season the Punjab canals abstract an average of over 40,000 cusecs, or as much as the discharge of the Thames from the Indus and its tributaries, and 20,000 cusecs in the low water (rabi) season. A large proportion of this water, which with the rainfall, if spread over an area of 10,000 square miles would cover it to a depth of about 5ft., soaks into the ground, where it forms immense underground reservoirs, which are not subject to such losses by evaporation as reservoirs above ground. These underground reservoirs—the level in which rises about a foot every year in perennially irrigated tracts—in their turn give back water to the rivers in the cold season when they fall low. Thus the Punjab canals by storing up water in the flood season when it cannot be used, and giving it back in the cold season when it is wanted, equalize the flow in the Indus.

### THE RIVAL PLANS.

Owing to the rocky gorge at its head, and to the steep fall of the country, which necessitates its water level being dropped about 8ft. before it reaches the land to be irrigated, there can be no difficulty in giving the Rohri Canal a sufficient supply to irrigate about 1¼ million acres, estimated to be irrigated annually, out of its total area of three million acres. When the present backward methods of cultivation have improved, and the population has increased, the irrigated area will probably be increased by half a million acres, the additional revenue from which would pay for the barrage. Sind revenue and agricultural experts do not anticipate that this additional area will come for a generation at least, but if it does, so much the better for Sind.

The Rohri Canal and the barrage together are estimated to give a return of under 4½ per cent., which leaves a very slight margin for errors. As Sir James Wilson hinted in the discussion on Sir John Benton's lecture, the Government of India want schemes to show a return of 6 to 8 per cent. The Rohri Canal alone can hardly fail to give a return of 7 per cent., while cultivation is developing, or a net annual profit of about £100,000. If the canal works alone for even 20 or 30 years, as anticipated by its orginator, Colonel Fife, Mr. Joyner, and many other engineers besides myself, the project will compare favourably with some of the best of the Punjab canals. The Rohri Canal will have a practically unlimited source of supply, as it requires only about 6,000 cusecs for its half million acres (rabi) out of the 50,000 in the Indus; while the Punjab Triple Project Canals depend for their supply upon an average discharge of 10,000 cusecs in the Jhelum, which has to irrigate over a million acres.

The Assuan Dam stores up water towards the end of the flood season in an immense lake, and lets it out as required when the Nile level falls, and Sir Louis Dane's proposed Woolar Lake Reservoir, which may soon be required, will do the same for the Jhelum River, which will supply the Punjab Triple Project Canals. The Sukkur Barrage, however, will not store water, but will only raise the river level at Sukkur when it falls too low to give sufficient water to canals just above it, and so will not increase the supply in existing inundation canals, as some people suppose. Eventually when the irrigation on the Rohri Canal is developed, the barrage may be made to increase it, and to feed the proposed great canal from Sukkur on the right bank of the Indus. The project may then give a net annual profit of as much as £250,000.

### COTTON GROWING.

Another reason for constructing the Rohri Canal at once is that it will, without the barrage, give flow irrigation to the best cotton land in Sind, and is likely to make a substantial addition of upwards of £4,000,000 per annum—one expert estimated £12,000,000—to the value of the Indian cotton crop, which Sir Charles Macara has stated is expected to be £50,000,000 this year. Thus the value of one year's cotton crop on the Rohri Canal is estimated at more than the total cost of the canal, and the revenue from its cotton and hot weather food crops, alone would make it a productive work, all net revenue from cold weather crops coming in as extra profit.

### SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS.

To sum up, if the discharge in the Indus does not fall by a large amount, which all the data we have show that it will not do, the Rohri Canal alone will have ample water for a generation, at any rate, while cultivation is developing. The canal alone will give a net annual profit which I estimate at over £100,000, and some millions sterling will be served in interest charges, which would accumulate if the barrage is constructed along with the cannal, as it would be like a 50-h.p. engine doing the work of 20-h.p., while cultivation is developing. On the other hand, should Sir John Benton's anticipations turn out to be correct, which will be known before the canal is completed, the barrage can be commenced at any time, the interval till its commencement being used for making the necessary investigations required before a final estimate can be prepared for it.

Nine years' continuous work in connexion with this project has convinced me that the only project which is financially safe is to make the Rohri Canal alone to begin with, and to follow it up by the barrage when needed. The proposal to construct the canal before the garrage is entirely in accordance with the views of the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901-3, and all Sind officers, both revenue and public works, as far as I am aware, are in favour of making a start with the Rohri Canal first.

### FUTURE IRRIGATION WORKS.

In an article which appeared in "The Times" on May 21 it was stated that "if the present rate of progress is continued, and sufficient funds remain available, the Indian Irrigation Department will have exhausted most possibilities of construction in another 20 years." This cannot be taken as applying to Sind, where scientific irrigation has hardly made a start. The large works contemplated, in Sind alone, are likely to cost about £20,000,000, and to take 40 to 50 years to complete. The success of the Rohri Canal will make it the forerunner of other schemes.

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The Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of strengthening the Bacteriological Department. As soon as orders are received from the India Office, the Department will be sufficiently augmented to meet the Bacteriological needs of the country.

## MISS GABY DESLYS.

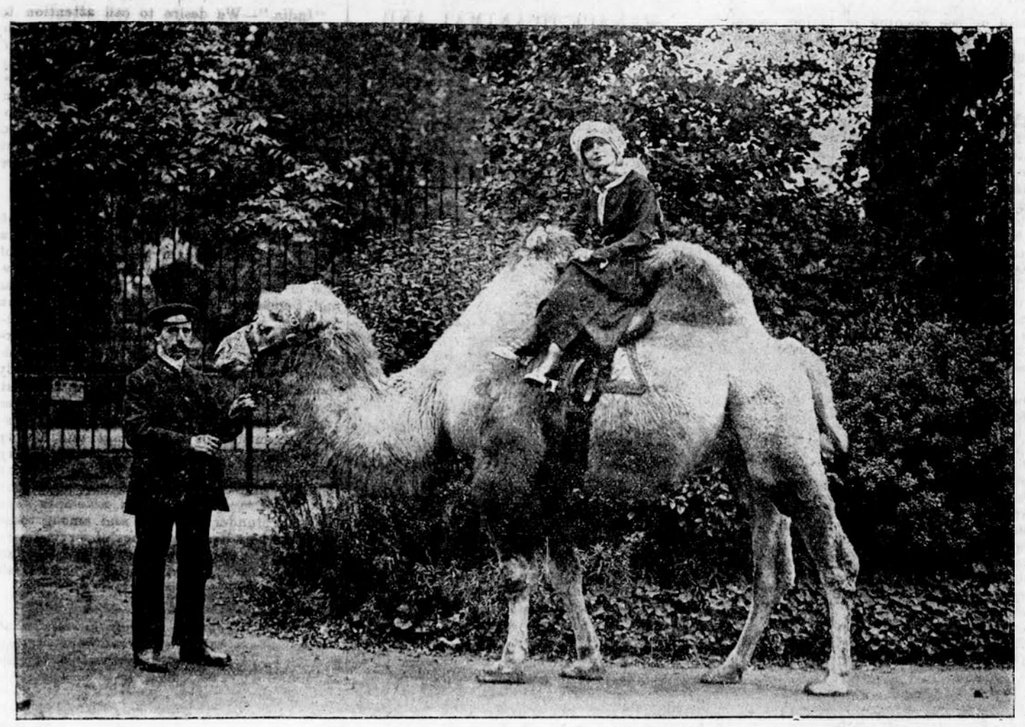

*Photo by Central News* *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

**The talented and charming actress of the Palace Theatre taking a ride on the camel in the Zoological Gardens.**

## WARRIORS OF OLD.

### XERXES AND HIS ARMY OF 5,000,000.

Warfare of other days was described in a fascinating lecture on "Numbers in History," at the University College by Professor Hans Delbruck, Professor of History at the University of Berlin.

Professor Delbruck said the first point to which in any history of war they had to direct attention was the number of the warriors. It was a recognized fact that Moltke displayed great genius in 1870 when he directed a monstrous mass of his troops from one centre, drew them up abreast, and made them act together in battle.

To direct such a mass unitedly was, even with railways, roads, telegraphs, and a general staff, exceedingly difficult task, and if it was so difficult, with such aid by such a man then all those reports which we had received of similar armies in olden times—Assyrians, Persians, Gauls, Huns, or Germans—were struck out of history.

Armies, however, demanded not only to be moved, but also to be fed, and even for this side of campaigning later war history, such as the provisioning of Bazaine's army in Metz, gave us measures of which we could make use for older times.

Herodotus told us that 5,100,000 men was the strength of the army of Xerxes. If that were true, one might calculate that the last men could only have left Susa beyond the Tigris when the first arrived before Thermopylae. The plain of Marathon was so small that fifty years ago a Prussian staff officer who visited it wrote with some astonishment that a Prussian brigade would scarcely have room there for its exercises.

At the first sight the glory of the Greek victories might seem diminished by taking away the numerical superiority of Xerxes' army, but, on the contrary, the performance was much greater. The Greeks had not to fight enormous hordes of Asiatic people, divested of any soldierly or even manly virtue, driven into the battle by whips, but an army of the best soldiery, which could be overcome only by the union of the brave fighting of the mass of the people with the strategical guidance of generals who had not been surpassed in the world's history. It was not the quantity, but the quality, of enemies that endangered the freedom of Greece.

Turning to the Romans, he would like to divide the conquest of the world by the town of Rome into four different chapters—the subduing of the Latin tribe, the subduing of Italy, the defeat of the Carthaginians, and the conquest of Gaul by Caesar.

The pre-eminence of the Roman armies in all these centuries lay in the Roman discipline. The Spartans, too, were well disciplined, but their numerical and economic strength was far too small to build up an empire.

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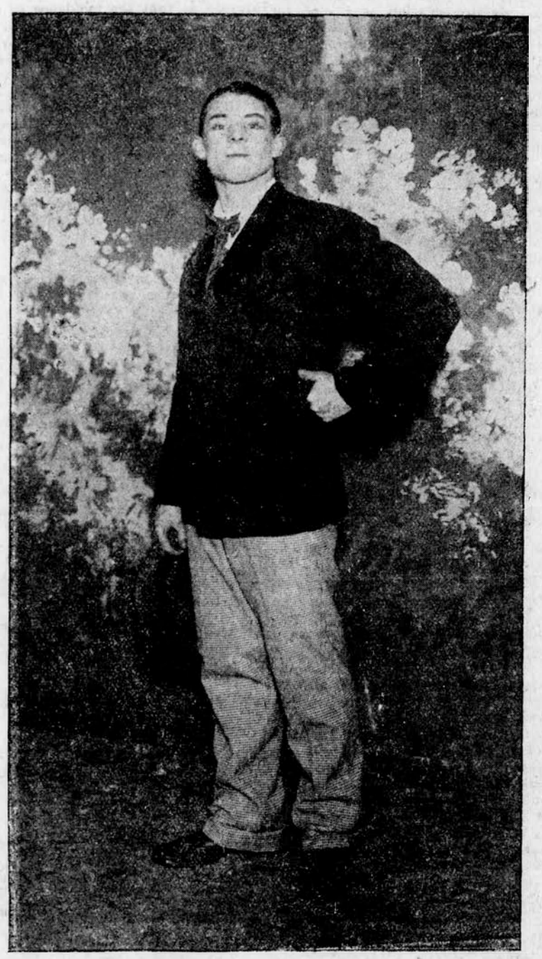
## A WOOD CARVER'S VOICE.



A young Italian, Alessandro Vallo by name, is now making his first appearance as a principal tenor at the London Coliseum. His discovery was romantic.

Vallo is twenty years of age, and formerly followed his trade as a carver of wood panels. It was while working at his bench one day that he was heard singing by a London impresario, who immediately realised that he had made a "find."

The impresario dashed away to the Coliseum management, and procured immediate audition for the young Italian, who appeared in his working clothes. Vallo was immediately engaged and this week is singing a repertoire of well-known Italian airs.

# NEW AIR-FEATS.

## POSSIBLITY OF ATLANTIC FLEET.

### PARIS TO CAIRO.

After his remarkable flight over the Mediterranean, Garros declared that it was possible to cross the Atlantic. Since that statement various qualified persons have studied the question, and have come to the same conclusion. A mathematician, with whom I discussed the matter says that scientifically the feat is possible, says the Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." In a certain sense it is less difficult than crossing the Mediterranean, for wind and wether are more stable over the ocean. In the Atlantic, it remains fine for several days together, whilst the quick changes of the Mediterranean are well known.

Again, the aviator would have the advantage of what are prctically trade winds, though they do not receive that name, which blow from the American coast to Europe. Such a wind, travelling at thirty miles as a land breeze, may attain (he declares) a speed of ninety miles an hour at the altitude at which an aeroplane would fly, for it would be free from the obstructions whic' deflect or retard a wind and cause eddies.

### ATLANTIC CROSSED IN FIFTEEN HOURS.

"I conider," continued my informan, "that, favoured by this powerful breeze, a man could cross from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Valentia, in Ireland, in fifteen hours and even, perhaps in twelve. It would be perfectly possible for him to carry the necessary essence, weighing, say, 400 kilos, which would be reduced to half that amount after six hours' flight. Certainly, it would be accomplished in daylight. I think it will be done perhaps next year. Why should not in Englishman attempt" it?

### PARIS TO CAIRO.

Meanwhile the French are dreaming of new conquests. Not the least is to fly from Paris to the Persian Gulf. Just as Spain and Portugal drew the first lines of discovery across the globe, so France now plans to furrow the aerial world. In furtherance of this ambition, two aviators are about to start on long journeys—the one from Paris to Cairo, and the other from this city to the Persian Gulf. The first of these courageous pioneers is M. Pierre Daucourt, who will be accompanied by M. Roux as passenger. He proposes to descend at Vienna on the first day, at Belgrade on the second, touch at Constantinople, traverse Asia Minor, follow the Anatolian railway, and descend the cost from Alexandrette to Port Said finally arriving at Cairo. The first journey is the more imminent of the two.

The enterprise will be under the auspices of the Ligue Nationale Aerienne, which is encouraging long-distance flight by offering a new cup, and by organizing a voyage of 5,000 kilometres. To avoid difficulties with the Turkish populations, from Constantinople to Konia, the aviator will follow the railway. Otherwise he might descend upon a house which built of earth, is difficult at a height to distinguish from the ground. From Konia to Alexandrtte the route is barred by the Taurus. The aviator, therefore, must follow the valleys and passes, for, with passenger, spare parts, and essence, the aeroplane will be too well loaded to raise easily to great heights.

### IN THE HOLY LAND.

One having gained Alexandrette by Alepe, it will be comparatively easy to reach Damascus, Jerusalem, and Port Said, and follow the line to Alexandria and Cairo.

But before undertaking this journey, which is not without risk in countries where aviation is unknown, certain details have had to be studied. M. Rene Quinton, president of the League, has been in correspondence with French Consuls in the East and Asia Minor. The most interesting information yet received comes from M. Colomies, the French Consul-General at Smyrna, who has covered the distance on horseback. Other French functionaries have also contributed hints concerning supplies and ground for landing.

The idea at the back of this scheme is to promote French interests in these countries and aid in the development of economic and political relations. For the first time in the history of flight, the aviator is to become a political agent. The "raid," as the French call it, will be a demonstration of national superiority calculated to strike the imagination of the population in European and Asiatic Turkey. It is a bold and original experiment.

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## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

"East Lynne," the dramatisation of one of the most famous of English novels is the chief attraction at the Excelsior Cinematograph this week, and whoever saw the film on Saturday and Sunday was of the opinion that it was one of the very best shown in Bombay for a long time. The plot of the novel after which it is dramatised, is too well-known to need recapitulation here. The story keeps up the interest of the audence from start to finish, and in the concluding stages the spectators are held spell-bound by the extremely painful circumstances under which Lady Isabel, the heroine of the story, cast away by the scamp Leveson, returns to her old home in the disguise of a governess, and there after the death of her pet child Willie, she herself joins the great majority. It is a film with a moral to be appreciated at its true worth. "East Lynne," being a long film, leaves very little room for other pictures, and consequently the only other film shown this week is "Pathe's Gazette," which is as interesting as ever.

The variety side of the programme is represented by Miss Alice Hughes and Mr. Frank Lurin, who appeared in the latest London success "The New Secretary" and in a selection of songs, dances and duets. "The New Secretary" is a screamingly farcical comedy, in which Miss Hughes plays her part admirably well. She seems to have cultivated wonderfully well the art of laughing, and the happy, jocular manner in which she initiates her Secretary into the mysteries of his new office, keeps the audience roaring with laughter throughout the play. She also dances and sings well and the public should not miss the opportunity of seeing this very clever artiste.

# CONSERVATIVE CHINA.

## THE MERCANTILE ELEMENT.

A correspondent from Ningyuan Fu writes to "The Times":—

Competent observers are almost unanimous in asserting that one of the most disquieting features of the new Republican Government, especially in Western China, is the complete lack of respect for or fear of the authority of the officials by the mass of the people. There have been so many cases of flagrant opposition to the will of authority, when that authority conflicted with the vested interests of certain sections of the population, cases where the arm of the law was not sufficiently strong to enforce respect for its statutes, that with any other people than the Chinese, imbued with their strong sense of equity and reason, the result must inevitably have been open anarchy and mob rule.

The present revolution has, however, brought into deep relief the influence and stability of the great mercantile community operating through their Chambers of Commerce. Of all the factors constituting the complex organism of Chinese society the mercantile element is at once the soundest and most conservative. The interests of the traders are so bound up with the preservation of law and order and the unhampered interchange of commodities that they strongly deprecate any movement in the State which is calculated to cause even temporary dislocation of their legitimate business. With the downfall of the Manchu *regime* and the consequent suspension of all authority for the time being, the Government of almost every city in China was for months virtually carried on by the Chambers of Commerce and associated guilds.

In Shanghai during the interregnum between the flight of the Taotai and the inauguration of the new Bureau of Foreign Affairs, the Consular body co-operated with the native Chamber, appointed a Chinese magistrate acceptable to both parties, and drew up a series of regulations for the conduct of the Mixed Court and the maintenance of order and justice.

### CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND OFFICIALS.

Now that a new system of government is being gradually evolved throughout the 18 provinces, this power, temporarily wielded, shows no signs of being relaxed, and the commercial bodies are acting as a most wholesome check on the actions of the new officials, many of whom are totally inexperienced and completely out of touch with the needs and customs of the people whom they are called upon to govern. Even in this remote corner of China, where trade interests are comparatively insignificant, the inequitable rulings of the magistrate have been appealed against, and the local Chamber in Ningyuan Fu has on four distinct occasions forced him to reverse his decision under the threat of referring the whole matter to the Provincial Government at Chengtu.

In questions relating to taxation the opinions and advice of the mercantile community are being freely taken. Heretofore trade has borne a totally disproportionate amount of both Imperial and local taxation, and has suffered most from the extortion and obstruction of a corrupt and insatiable Mandarinate. There is abundant evidence to prove that this inequitable state of affairs is being remedied. Negotiations are proceeding in Chengtu between the provincial authorities and the Chamber of Commerce for the regulation of all taxation on goods in transit, and the framing of a permanent tariff which will obviate the old delays and exactions. The *likin* dues have already been fixed on a 2 per cent. *ad valorem* basis, one payment covering the goods throughout the province. Octroi, lotishui, departure, and consumption taxes, and the thousand and one burdens under which trade was crushed in the past, are being removed, the principle aimed at being commutation by one annual payment by each guild—the amount to be based on the statistics afforded by the guild registers, practically the only authentic figures obtainable bearing on the vast internal commerce of China.

### ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE REPUBLIC.

The present Administration owes more than it realizes to the actions of the commercial bodies in suppressing anarchy and exerting their influence towards promoting a sound and lasting basis of government. It is noteworthy that the majority of the prominent merchants belong to the Kung Ho Tang, the more conservative of the two political parties, and are almost unanimous in their support of President Yuan Shih-kai.

If the present Republican form of government survives the almost insuperable difficulties which lie before it, the result will be attained, not by the administrative ability foresight, or rectitude of the new officials, nor by the adoption of alien political systems and democratic shibboleths, which are never likely to flourish on Chinese soil, but by the innate common sense and stability of the Chinese people—and especially that of the merchants, which has carried them safely through great national crises in the past and may be relied upon to enable them to weather the present political storm.

A people whose watchword is tolerance and reason, and whose daily life is one incessant struggle with the stern realities of existence, will never consent to be governed by any superficial doctrine of cant expounded by a body of students educated abroad, who are more familiar with the defects of foreign political systems than they are with the merits of their own.

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## MIXED BATHING AS A BAR TO MARRIAGE.

"Mixed bathing is giving the death-blow to marriage," says a Croydon doctor, in a written protest against the extension of such facilities at public baths.

"I don't believe," he adds, "that one young man out of fifty wants to marry the girl he has bathed with. In times gone by men were entranced by the sight of girls elegantly, daintily, and modestly attired, and affection sprang from a kind of worship of something which enchanted.

"Do bare necks, bare arms, and bare legs, with ugly skull-caps, furnish a bewitching spectacle? What effect has the ungraceful 'flopping' of the female porpoise on the male intellect? The desire to harpoon it rather than embrace it is probably one result."

## LI-HUNG-CHANG'S MEMOIRS.

### CHINESE STATESMAN AND GLADSTONE.

### EASTERN VIEWS OF WESTERN WORLD.

"The Memoirs of Li Hung Chang" (issued in volume form by Messrs. Constable at 10s. 6d. net) have been published three years too late, says the "Daily News."

Essentially of the old order, Li was the dominating figure of an era and a school of statecraft that the swiftly flowing tide has already left far behind, and reflections that before the Revolution might have been studied for their bearing on contemporary politics must make their claim now on the ground of personal interest alone.

CHINA'S FIRST PRESIDENT.

Even though the editors of the memoirs have rightly given disproportionate space to Li's later years, it is remarkable how completely the men of the past rather than the present fill his canvas. Prince Tuan, Chang Chih-tung, Jung-lu, the Dowager Empress, to say nothing of the earlir diplomats and soldiers of Taiping days—these are the figures which come and go through the pages of the diarist of the men who are shaping China t o-day, and Yuan-Shi-Kai is the only on whom the memoirs have any light to cast. As "our strong man" in Korea, he appears in the diary first in 1882, and four years later we find him described as "one of the bravest of our men and an excellent soldier. He is a greater admirer of the Germans especially of their military system."

In the notes on the Boxer riots mention of Yuan's name is constant. At first suspected, certainly without good ground, of sympathy with the Big Fist rebels, he became the intermediary between Li and the Empress, when the former, with clearer vision than his mistress, was striving at the risk of his head to avert the peril that must attend the threatened attacks upon the foreigners.

IN THE WORLD OUTSIDE.

But the interest of the memoirs lies not in their reference to China but to the world that lies outside, a world on which the Viceroy, with all his old-time traditions, did not set eye till after his seventy-fifth year was past. Then, all unexpectedly, he was sent, by special request of the Russian Court, as representative of China to the Coronation festivities at St. Petersburg, returning homewards by a triumphal progress through Germany, France and England, and thence across America and the Pacific.

There is an extraordinary interest in the private notes and comments of the diplomat thus venturing at 75 into the tumult of a world half-a-dozen centuries in advance of his own. The combination of astuteness and simplicity, of worldly-wisdom and primæval piety, is nowhere better illustrated than in two consecutive entries in the diary of his German visit in 1896. He writes from Essen:

> Lord C'lung has instructed two of the German engineers here to select three batteries of field pieces and four 10 in. guns to be shipped at an early date to China. We will buy German powder and shells here also.

Thus the nineteenth century statesman; and then immediately the following:

> Next day. Hour of the Drake.—This day I will seclude myself from all callers, in order that I may devote myself to thoughts of my celestial mother, who died fourteen years ago this day, and who for that long time has been thinking of my coming to the Peaceful Sunlight of the Nine Springs.

GLADSTONE AND ENGLAND.

Li Hung Chang had very clear ideas of whom he did and did not want to see in England. For conventional entertainments he had little use:

> What had these other people to offer me? Bread and wine and musical entertainments? I had never heard of them, any of them, and what would I be spending my time with them for? The Queen, her Majesty Victoria of England and Ireland and India, her son who will be King if he lives; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley, Lord Tennyson, and the Houses of Parliament, those were what interested me in England, and the ships.

And the greatest of these was Gladstone. For the "Grand Old Man"—the Chinese visitor slips at once into the popular style—he had an unstinted admiration, and he narrates in detail every happening of a day at Hawarden. "Here," he writes, "I have enjoyed for a day such a rest as I have not known since bidding good-bye to China. If I could be any other person than Li Hung Chang I would want to be William Ewart Gladstone."

There were walks in the Hewarden grounds, conversations on China and on Home Rule for Ireland, and an impromptu exhibition of tree felling, in the course of which the distinguished visitor trying an unpractised hand nearly carried away a crippled foot.

"Mr. Gladstone's face" the diarist wrote in the course of a discerning judgment at a later date, "looked to me more honest than any other I had seen in all Europe, and I believe if such a man as he were at the head of England's affairs no great wrong would ever be done by that Government."

UNDER AND OVER SEA.

One curernt controversy makes a curiously interesting appearance in a comment on the crossing of the English Channel:

> I just heard something which sounds like a dream in truth. Some wealthy Frenchmen and engineers, backed by the Government, propose to build a tunnel under these very waters on which we are sailing. But also hear that the English, who do not believe it is only a dream, will not let them have an opening on their soil. Oh, those English—they're afraid of everybody and everything.

In the American reporter life revealed a new joy to the Chinese guest. Nothing is more astonishing than the zest with which he entered into the spirit of the ypical New York interview, and he quotes with undisguished delight a conversation in which he claimed, as the transcriber of official decrees, to be a bit of a journalist himself—a disclosre reproduced next day in the headline:

> Li Hung Chang is a writer who uses an axe on any man who dares Blue Pencil his stuff.

TWO QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY.

On two points at any rate the memoirs have a contribution to make to the questions of to-day. On Christianity in China, Li-Hung-Chang's views, like those of many a smaller man, underwent a great change. In his early days he shared to the full the bitter hostility of his race towards the imported doctrines. Missionaries were impostors, paid agents of foreign Powers, teachers of nefarious doctrines. That was in 1849. By 1870 he was "no longer a hater of the Christions." The Western religion he set on the same plane with Confucianism, and he tells with obvious feeling the story of two poor Christians who came to offer him a remedy for a disorder from which he was suffering.

The other reference is to the opium problem. on which the strength of Li's convictions is a revelation. During the Taiping rebellion he decapitated twelve hundred men for smoking and throughout his diary he never refers to the vice save in terms of horror. As for Great Britain's part in the crime. he declares tersely:

> But for Great Britain there would not be a picul of opium sold in China to-day for illegitimate use. . . Christianity has suffered a much slower growth among the Chinese because of this one curse of opium.

Clear thinking and plain speaking on the responsibility for China's scourge were not, it would appear, reserved for the so-called agitators of to-day.

## STATUE OF HUGO.

### GIFT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Arrangements have been made for the erection in Guernsey of a statue of Victor Hugo, who spent 14 years on the island, in which many of his works were written. It is expected that the statue will be unveiled in June next by President Poincare. It will be the gift of the French Government, says "The Times." Guernsey was considered the most fitting place for the memorial owing to the author's close associations with the island.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Bailiff of the island accepted the offer of the French Government with gratitude. A site, which is near the memorial to Sir Godfrey Carey, a former Governor, was suggested, and last month M. Leo Claretie, president of the Victor Hugo Society of Paris—which has undertaken to supervise the erection of the statue—visited the island and reported favourably on the position. The statue, which is being executed by M. Jean Boucher, will cost the French Government 30,000f. (£1,200).

It was in 1852 that Victor Hugo, together with other French Republicans, fled to Jersey from which island he was, however, banished three years later as a punishment for the publication of a letter reflecting on Queen Victoria. This letter appeared in the newspaper "L'Homme," with which Victor Hugo was connected. His life in Guernsey, extending from 1855 to 1870, was spent at Hauteville House, St. Peter Port, an interesting building even apart from its association with Victor Hugo. Though the exterior was plain, the interior was full of admirable oak carving and tapestry, with fine pieces of old furniture. In the drawing room were hung panels of bead and gold-thread work presented to Victor Hugo by Queen Christina of Sweden. His study was a small glass-roofed room at the top of the house, and it was here that he wrote "Les Travaillurs de la Mer" and the other works of his exile. The haunted house immortalized in his writings stands near Pleinmont Point, where the precipices are the finest in the island. At a later period this building became a signal station.

It was at Hauteville House, too, that Victor Hugo proposed to entertain Garibaldi. For his distinguished guest he had prepared the "oak room," in which was some fine carving, especially the great bedstead with a skull inserted at its head, "to remind the sleepless of a longer night to come." Although the meeting between them never took place, Hauteville House was the address from which Victor Hugo sent a memorable letter to the Italian Liberator. In 1863 Garibaldi wrote to Victor Hugo stating that he wanted another million rifles for the Italians and asked for help to raise this amount.

The reply was sent on November 18, 1863. In his letter Victor Hugo said:—"Certainly you can count on the little that I am and on the little that I can do. I shall, since you think it useful, take advantage of the first opportunity of raising my voice. You want a million arms, a million hearts, and a million souls; you want a great uprising of the people. It will come."

## PRESENT-DAY SLACKNESS.

### PROF. EUCKEN ON THE PERIL OF MODERN EFFEMINACY.

"The danger of a lax epicureanism threatens us, and there is a great body of people whose moral standard is such that it cannot fail to encourage effeminacy," writes Prof. Eucken, of Jena University, in a letter to the Duty and Discipline Movement.

"Our highly developed civilisation becomes more and more complex," he declares, "and offers increasing opportunities for pleasure and indulgence, thereby increasing the opportunities of temptations. Our feelings of humanity frequently make us seek, not so much to raise men from within, to make them stronger and of firmer character, as to ameliorate their position, and to fashion their lives on pleasanter lines, while leaving them inwardly unchanged.

"There exists to-day not only a strong disposition to champion the weak (which in itself is admirable), but also to make the standard of the weak the universal gauge of life, to bring all things to this level, and in any conflict to take the part of the weak merely because they are weak, and without inquiring into the rights of the case.

"In such circumstances it is necessary to wage an energetic warfare against the slackness of the moral attitude and the effeminacy which threaten us, and not only to bring home to everyone a full consciousness of the value and importance of the idea of duty, but also to give it a more powerful expression in life."

## SECRET OF FASCINATION.

### MISS MARIE TEMPEST'S VIEWS.

Is pink your favourite colour?" I asked Miss Marie Tempest, when I was shown into her private sitting-room at the Playhouse, for pink was the prevailing colour in the room, writes "M. M. B." in the "Daily News." The roses in the big bowl that stood in a corner were pink, and a single pink flower relieved the exquisitely—cut sobriety of Miss Tempest's walking costume.

"Yes," she answered, "rose-pink of all shades. But I love yellow also. I have a quite barbaric fondness for gay colours. My dining-room at home is yellow—yellow furniture, yellow walls, yellow ceiling with gold fringe, and there are shaded golden lights all round the room. But I do not like green. I am not superstitious, but from personal experience I am inclined to believe in the affinity between green and grief. I do not think I shall ever wear a green gown again."

Unlike most actresses, Miss Tempest has in private life no theatrical mannerisms in her gestures or voice. She is absolutely natural, and her manner is as frank as a boy's. Here is an uncommonly unaffected and spontaneous personality.

"How do I create my parts?"—"To a certain extent through observation from real life, but chiefly through sympathy. I am excessively sensitive to impressions and atmospheres, and can imagine vividly how certain people would feel under given conditions. Mary Whichello may not be a very highly evolved type, but she is very human and warm-hearted, and I like her. One can easily imagine how aggravating it must be for her to find a woman, whom she knows to be her inferior in every way, suddenly pushed in front of her. I have met many Mrs. Whichellos in real life, and Mr. Whichellos, too—the good-natured, easy-going husband, whose one desire is comfort at any cost. He represents an extremely well-meaning and worthy type, but a horribly uninteresting and aggravating one. I feel sympathy for a spirited woman like Mary married to such a man.

Miss Tempest paused, and her vivacious face, with its perpetually changing expression, became pensive for a moment. The sorrows of Mary obviously made her sad, so I changed the subject.

"What is the secret of fascination?" I asked her, for I suddenly recollected that "fascinating" was an adjective I had heard applied to Miss Tempest times without number.

GIVERS AND TAKERS.

Miss Tempest smiled her very whimsical smile. "I am afraid I can say nothing of fascination as regards myself," she said, "because I don't know anything about it. But I can tell you what fascinates me in others.

"Broadly speaking, I divide people into two classes—those who give, that is to say those whose society invigorates you and acts like a tonic, and those who take, who unconsciously sap your vitality and leave you like a limp rag after a few minutes' conversation. The people who give are, to my mind, the fascinating people, and those who take are the unfascinating. One thing is certain—fascination is entirely an inner thing, a thing of the spirit, and has nothing whatever to do with externals, with carefully cultivated smiles and the self-conscious desire to please. I have known the most attractive people, externally, who have bored me to death. While I have met the 'plainest' people whose society enchanted me. It is all a matter of vitality and personality."

Then I bethought me that there was yet another subject on which Miss Tempest ought to be able to speak with authority—success. Fate has not once snubbed her, and Fortune has never banged the door in her face. From the day when, as a girl of 19, she commenced her stage career, she has had nothing but success. Of the disappointments and despairs of the ordinary stage career she knows nothing.

THE HAPPY SOUL.

"What I consider the most necessary quality for success," said Miss Tempest, "is inner serenity. Without this great safeguard against all the little annoyances of life, the artist is heavily handicapped. It is, besides, a tremendous power, and enables one to overcome obstacles. That is why I believe in the doctrines of Christian Science. It bestows this peace of mind in a very great degree. As everyone knows, hard work is also necessary for success. I do n t think anything worth having was ever achieved without hard work and perseverance. My own life has been one of unceasing hard work."

HOW TO DRESS WELL.

It was now time for Miss Tempest to don the lovely gown with which Mary Whichello adds to poor dowdy Lady Dodsworth's confusion in Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's delightful play. So she had hardly a moment to touch on the subject of dress (really the thought of the number of subjects on which Miss Tempest is in a position to speak with authority is quite heart-breaking to the interviewer, who has only a few moments in which to ask questions). "The really well-dressed woman avoids extremes," said Miss Tempest. "Neatness has also a great deal more to do with smartness than many women seem to think. Personally I am frightfully neat and tidy and orderly, not only in my dress, but also in my room and in everything belonging to me. I cannot bear slovenliness or untidiness. A woman's dress reflects her character—that is to say, if she is rich enough to dress as she pleases—but her room reflects her character even more."


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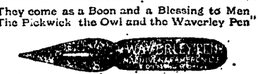

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## MR. GROSSMITH ON THE TANGO.

### "BOUND TO BECOME POPULAR IN SOCIETY."

"It doesn't matter what people may write or say about it, London, I am convinced," Mr. George Grossmith said in an interview at the Gaiety Theatre with a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," is going to be just as mad about the Tango as Paris.

"And I am not talking," he explained, "about the stage. When I say London I mean London society. The Tango in Paris almost stopped theatrical business all last season. It was danced in every drawing-room both in the afternoon and in the evening.

"At Deauville, the most fashionable place, it was all the rage this summer. The hotels there used to charge a louis for afternoon tea, and even then you could not get near a table because of the Tango being danced in the middle of the room.

"In spite of the fact that London hostesses did not take quickly to the dance at first there is nothing in it that is not just as graceful as the ordinary waltz. Any dance can be made coarse if you wish it to be made so.

"One of the charms of the Tango is that it is very difficult, and one reason why people may have thought that it would never do for the ballroom is that they had only seen it on the stage. Now, for the stage, in the ordinary way, it is not effective, because it is a very slow dance. We are now doing it here in 'The Girl on the Film,' and in order to get the necessary effect out of it the whole chorus is dancing it as well. To enable them to dance it properly they had to have lessons at a school.

"One of the signs of the times is that many of the schools in Bond-street are advertising that they will teach the Tango in three lessons. You never heard of such a thing a few years ago. It was only with the greatest difficulty that you used to be able to get dancing men to a party. But now there is a tremendous revival in dancing, and throughout last season many very distinguished London hostesses were giving what were called 'lessons' twice a week."

"Then you think," Mr. Grossmith was asked, "that the Tango is bound to become popular in London ballrooms?"

"I am certain of it," he said. "The dance may not have appealed quite so readily to English people as to Paris, for the reason that Tango music has a particular style. Most of the well-known Tango tunes are in the minor. But the music grows on one enormously.

"In addition to the Tango, we have introduced into 'The Girl on the Film' the 'Brazilian Mattchiche.' That does sound rather French, and certainly the Mattchiche proper was not a dance for the drawing-room. In the 'Brazilian Mattchiche,' however, there is no 'bunny-hugging' or close grasping at all. There is nothing in it that any one can object to, except, perhaps, that it is a little bit of a romp. But in my opinion it does not compare as a ballroom dance with the Tango.

"I have danced the Tango before on the stage. But that was the stage Tango. The Tango that we are doing here is the real Tango—the real, legitimate steps of the Argentine Tango.

"This Tango is not the least bit tiring. Every one knows that if you dance the 'Two-steps' and the "Bunny-hugs' one's collar very quickly disappears. But you can go on dancing the Tango for an hour without feeling any fatigue at all."


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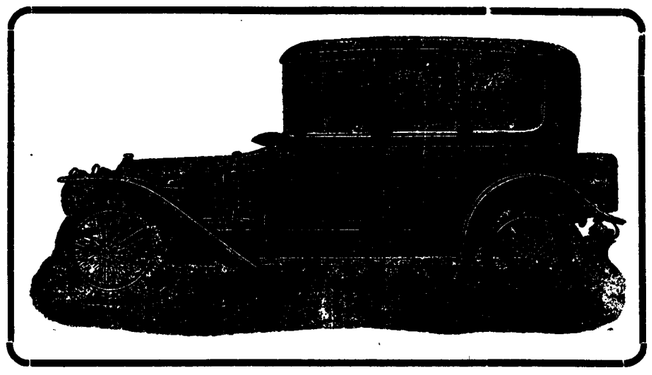

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